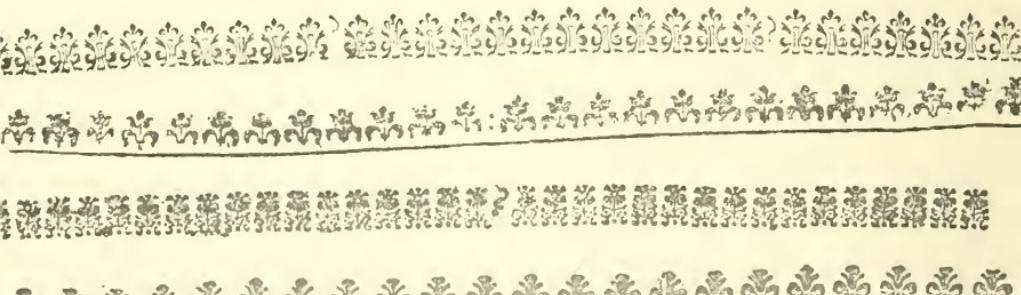
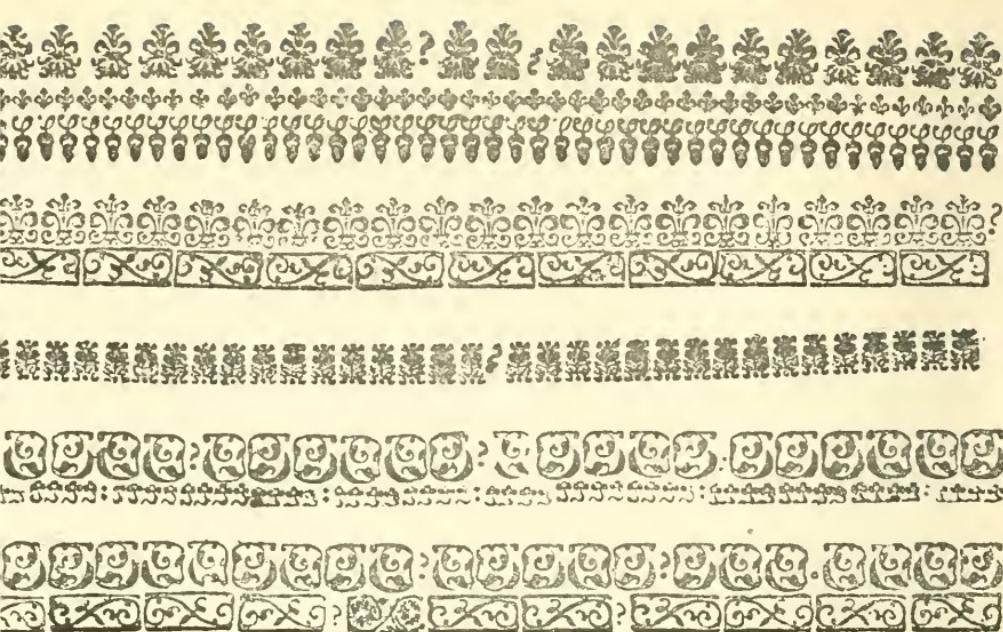






HERMES STELLA

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SECRET MARKS

on Lord Bacon's "Operum Moralem et Civilium," 1638, and "Resuscitatio," 167
The Rose is copied from the title-page of the "New Atlantis" and "De Augmentis
and bears a striking resemblance to the Lutheran seal, or emblem of the Rosicrucian
reproduced in the Real History of the Society, by Mr. Wuite.

HERMES STELLA
OR
NOTES AND JOTTINGS
UPON THE
BACON CIPHER

BY

W. F. C. WIGSTON

AUTHOR OF "A NEW STUDY OF SHAKESPEARE," "BACON, SHAKESPEARE,
AND THE ROSICRUCIANS."

"Another error induced by the former is, a suspicion and diffidence, that anything should be now to be found out, which the world should have missed and passed over so long time."—(Page 36, "Advancement of Learning" 1640.)

LONDON
G E O R G E R E D W A Y
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PREFACE.

THIS volume was never intended to be more than an appeal for the re-examination of Mr. Donnelly's claim to the discovery of a secret cipher in the plays known as Shakespeare's, and in its present form it can only be regarded as a collection of rough notes and jottings on this subject, hurried into print by circumstances connected with the theft of a portion of my manuscript. The indulgence of the few students who may consult these pages is therefore entreated for the errors of style and punctuation, and for the faulty arrangement of material which involves so much repetition. I am not without hope, however, that the labour of scanning the following pages will be repaid by the acquisition of many facts bearing on the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, which it has cost me years of toilsome research to accumulate.

W. F. C. WIGSTON.

INTRODUCTION.

AFTER reading Mr. Donnelly's "Great Cryptogram," I made up my mind to give the problem of whether there existed in the plays known as Shakespeare's a cipher or no, a thorough and searching examination. The first thing that suggested itself to us was to make Tables of those pages in the 1623 Folio Plays upon which we found the word "*Bacon*;" because we argued, if there really exists a cipher in these plays, it is sure to circulate and concentrate itself round this word; and by collating these tables, I shall be in a position to judge, whether there was any collusion or agreement of numbers and names. The first thing that struck us as excessively curious was to find the word "*Bacon*" always upon pages numbered 53 or 52. Twice we find Bacon upon pages 53 M. W. W. and 53 1st K. H. IV., and twice upon page 52, 1st K. H. IV. (which is mispaged 54).* Shakespeare died in April 1616, 52 years of age, but evidently he had just entered his 53rd year, for upon the Stratford Monument we read that he was in his 53rd year (*etatis*). So that the two factors of his life, indicating 1616 and pointing obviously to him by mathematics, are these numbers 52 and 53. It seems to us there is a singular fitness suggested in this trifle. Because if Bacon's intention was by means of a cipher to identify himself with Shakespeare, nothing could be more apposite or pointed than this introduction of the word "*Bacon*" upon pages suggesting by mathematics Shakespeare and thus suggesting Identification of Names 1616. Upon page 36 of Lord Bacon's Distribution Preface (1610 "Advt.") he writes, "For it came into our "mind, that in MATHEMATICS the frame standing, the "demonstration inferred is facile and perspicuous; on the contrary "without this accommodation and dependency, all seems involved "and more subtle than indeed they be." Bacon does not further

* The mispaging 1st K. H. IV. commences with the opening of the play (47, 49) and is carried on falsely two in advance.

explain what he means by the “frame.” But as we find this passage upon page 36, and there are 36 plays in the 1623 Folio, the idea struck us that the frame of a page might be the margin carrying the portrait, by mathematics, of Shakespeare (thus 53 52, or the plays 35 36). This idea was strengthened by our finding always something pertinent to the theory we are postulating, upon pages 35, 36, 52 53. For example in this 1640 “Advt.” we find the first mispaging 52 (instead of 50). The next is 53 (instead of 55) and here we find a palpable parallel to the mispaging of 1st K. H. IV. For in that play 53 is mispaged 55 and 52 is mispaged 54. Upon page 272 of this 1640 “Advt.” under the 37th Deficient or Star, Bacon describes the *method of Delivery of Secret knowledge* to others, in the following words:—“Of “ which kind of Delivery the method of the *Mathematics* in that subject hath some shadow, but generally I see it neither put in use, nor put in *inquisition*, and therefore number it amongst *Deficients*, and we will call it Traditionem Lampadis, or the method bequeathed to the sons of sapience.” This touches the subject in hand to the heart. We are seeking to learn in what manner Bacon delivers or hands on the secret of his authorship of the plays. And we find him again pages 259 260, under the 35th Star (1623 catalogue plays 35) writing:—“But characters real have nothing of emblem in “ them, but are plain *dead and dumb figures*.” Again, “for we here “ handle as it were the *coynes of things intellectual*, and it will not “ be amiss to know, that as money may be made of other matter, “ besides Gold and Silver, so there may be stamped other *Notes of things* besides *words and letters*.” The word “*Notes*” is in italics, and touches the subject of the whole of this section, which is marked in the margin by an asterisk and the title “*De Notis Rerum*,” or “*Notes of Things*.” In the Catalogue (at the end of the book) we find these Deficients entitled “A NEW WORLD OF SCIENCES.” This particular “*Notes of things*” is the 35th in order and consequently agrees with the number of the plays in the 1623 Folio Catalogue. “Troilus and Cressida” is omitted from this Catalogue. So that the full number of the plays is really 36. We find the 36th Deficient (or asterisk) in the 1640 “Advt.” entitled “*Philosophical Grammar*” and giving us *poetry in context with ciphers*. So that the reader may perceive that Bacon’s “*Notes of Things*” are *not words or letters*, but “*dumb and dead figures*,” which are of course numbers. If then numbers

are employed in the shape of a mathematical cipher, how excellently would the frame (or margin of the text of a page) carry as it were a portrait—say of the plays 35, 36, or of Shakespeare 52, 53:—Each numbered page of the 1623 Folio Plays is composed or divided into two columns of text, and thus page 53 (let us say of the Comedies) contains columns 105 and 106, which we opined should be numbered for a cipher search. Else how are we to know which column to turn to? The reader will therefore be struck with the startling coincidence, that we find the word “Bacon” upon column 106 of the Comedies, and “Francis” (Bacon’s Christian name) upon columns 106 and 107 of the Histories—(giving us the perfect sequence 106, 107); and that the only two pages in the 1640 “Advancement” (out of nearly 500 pages) on which we find the Drama and Stage Plays discussed are also pages 106 and 107.

Our next study was the subject matter or context round which the word Bacon revolves in the plays. This word is introduced only four times in the Folio, and always in the same sense as the animal *Hog* or *Bacon*, the article of food. Upon page 53, M. W. W., we find the line:—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon I warrant you.

Upon page 53, 1st K. H. IV.,

I have a gammon of Bacon.

Upon page 54 (corrected 52) of the same play, we find

On Bacons on
Bacon fed knaves.

Mr. Donnelly has already pointed out how closely Lord Bacon has approximated the line,—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon

—in an Apophthegm story which is to be refound on page 228 of the first part of the 1671 “Resuscitatio,” being a collection of Bacon’s works hitherto sleeping, and which is the third edition of the same work, published 1657, 1661, under the auspices of Dr. Rawley. The Apophthegm in point is as follows:—

“Sir Nicholas Bacon being appointed a Judge for the Northern Circuit, and having brought his trials, that came before him to such

"a pass as the passing of sentence on malefactors, he was by one of
 "the malefactors mightily importuned for to save his life, which,
 "when nothing that he had said did avail, he at length desired his
 "mercy on the account of kindred: 'Prethee,' said my Lord Judge,
 "'how came that in?' 'Why, if it please you my Lord, your name
 "is *Bacon* and mine is *Hog*, and in all ages *Hog* and *Bacon* have
 "been so near kindred that they are not to be separated.' 'I but,'
 "replied Judge *Bacon*, '*you and I cannot be kindred, for Hog is
 "not Bacon until it be well hanged.*'" (36th Apophthegm.)

Now whether the result of accident or design, there is a decided resemblance to this story in the line already quoted from page 53, Merry Wives of Windsor, viz.,

EVANS. I pray you have your remembrance (childe)
Accusative hing, hang, hog.

QUICKLY. *Hang Hog* is Latin for Bacon I warrant you.

If instead of "*Hang Hog*" we could read *Hanged Hog* in the above quotation, there are very few persons we imagine who would not conclude the relationship of this line to (the 36th Apophthegm story) Sir Nicholas Bacon, as certain and unmistakeable. We thought to ourselves if Bacon inserted this line, it is certain he would take care to disguise it in some degree from fear of carrying too direct and pointed reference to the story related of his father. And it seemed as if in the words "*Hang Hog*" we received an injunction to "*Hang Hog*" or make "*Hang*" the perfect tense *Hanged*, when the relationship is of course established. The idea struck us of making a table of these two pages—one in Lord Bacon's work, page 228, "Resuscitatio," (1671); the other upon page 53, Merry Wives of Windsor (containing this line)—and collating them to see if possibly there might exist cipher collusion. We have, therefore, appended to this work a fac-simile reproduction of page 228, "Resuscitatio," whereon this 36th Apophthegm story is found. In addition, we give also a table of the numbers or counts of each word, from the bottom and top of the page, giving the words in italics a column to themselves. One of the features of this work is its extraordinary system of italicising, which we are convinced is a method of cipher delivery. We found upon certain mispaged pages, exactly the same number of italic words in this book. For example, we find in this first part page 97 mispaged 104, and 139 words in italics upon it. And we find 104

again mispaged 97, and also 139 words in italics upon it. Thus twice 97 and 104 *are masks for each other*, and it cannot be chance each of these pages carries the same number of italic words. We find this senseless system of italicising repeated in the 1640 "Advancement of Learning," in the "History of King H. VII.," and repeatedly giving us 52 and 53, Shakespeare's full age, and the year he had entered when he died—1616. Convinced that these words in italics were introduced with a purpose, we determined to give them a column apart in our tables. Next we give a column to all the words (indifferently) down each page. And we repeat this double process up the page also. We thus get four columns of figures, as follows :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1st column, Words } \textit{in italics only} \text{ counted from the top of the} \\ \text{page down.} \\ \text{2nd column, Words } \textit{all} \text{ counted down also.} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{3rd column, Words } \textit{in italics only} \text{ counted from the bottom of} \\ \text{the page } \textit{up}. \\ \text{4th column, Words all counted up ditto.} \end{array} \right.$ |
|---|---|

When we find a mispaged work, correctly repaged after the lapses, we may be sure this mispaging was introduced with design. If we find in addition to this, words senselessly italicised, which carry no emphasis in the context, or say nothing for themselves, we may be sure they are thus italicised for some particular cipher purpose. Space does not allow us to enter into the cogent reasons for this belief. But we do actually find pages in some of Bacon's posthumous works, italicised in sequences, and this proves design. For example, upon the pages *Stage Plays* and the *Drama* are discussed, 1640 "Advancement," we find 73 *Italic words* page 106, 73 *also* page 107 (74 if we count "Stage-Plays" as two words). This cannot be chance. We therefore venture to suggest that it is the duty of everybody pretending to furnish evidence of this kind, to present Tables of the pages in question, and thus not only to provide proofs of the correctness of their numbers, but to give the reader or student opportunity of discovery for themselves.

The great question is whether there really exists a secret cipher in the 1623 Folio or no? And if so who inserted it? If we find by means of carefully constructed Tables, of similarly numbered columns (say of the Comedies and Histories) the same words agreeing in

numbers, surely this cannot be the result of accident? We actually do find even the number of words agreeing in two separate columns upon which the word "Bacon" occurs in the 1623 Plays. Upon columns 106 Comedies (page 53 M.W.W.) there are 362 words, (the word "Bacon" upon it), and upon page 54, 1st K.H. IV., where we find the word "Bacon" twice, we find to the end of the scene 362 words again ("a-foot and a-while" as two words.)

In 1623 appeared the first collected edition of the Plays known as Shakespeare's. This same year 1623 appears also for the first time Lord Bacon's "*De Augmentis*" in IX. Books, containing an elaborate system of ciphers in direct Context with Poetry. We find an entire Book (the VIth) devoted to the subject of *The Delivery of Secret Knowledge or Tradition*. One of the features of this work are the *Deficients* or *Pratermitted Parts*, which Bacon only hints at, or "*Coasts along*," and they form in the Catalogue at the end of the work the number 50. Very curiously the 35th and 36th are "*Notes of Things*," and "*Philosophical Grammar*," both being in context with ciphers, as part of the method of *Delivery of Secret Knowledge*, and thus agreeing with the (Catalogue) number of the plays, 1623 Folio, viz., 35 and 36. Upon page 53 of the M. W. W., as if to point to Shakespeare (*atatis 53*), we find a purely *Grammatical Scene*, with the word *Bacon* identified with *Hog* in the accusative case. Upon page 53 (again mark) of the 1640 "*Advancement of Learning*" we find Bacon identifying "*Analogy*" with "*Philosophical Grammar*," which we refind under the 36th Star (Play number) as not a literary Grammar, but as *Analogy*, and that is further explained as the "*Indication of Indications*" or "*The different kinds of demonstrations and proofs to different kind of Matter and subjects*," under the 34th Star, page 252. So that as we find this "*Grammatical Philosophy*" is one of Bacon's methods of "*Delivery of Secret Knowledge*," and immediately in Context with Poetry and Ciphers, and also following "*Notes of Things*" by congruity or "*dead figures*," we can only conclude it is introduced upon page 53 of this work in order to point to "*Names*" and to the words "*Bacon*" as *names* introduced; also pages 53, M. W. W., and 1st K. H. IV. in the line—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon (53, M. W. W.)
I have a Gammon of Bacon (53, 1st K. H. IV.)

Here is evident collusion. For the scene is *Grammatical*, the paging 53, the words identified with Bacon's name (" *Hang Hog* ") the 35th and 36th in italics, and upon page 53 of this " *Advancement* " we not only find the 35th and 36th Stars introduced (pointing to ciphers), but *Bacon's name* introduced in the margin as identifying himself with the words " *All his wealth was in names.*" The first three words are the 34, 35, 36th words in italics, pointing as it were to the names " *Hang Hog* " and " *Gammon of Bacon*," also upon page 53, 1st K. H. IV. The reader must see how striking it is to find " *ANALOGY* " (one of Bacon's methods of *Inductive logic*) as a system of *demonstration or proofs*; for if we have to prove Bacon wrote these plays, *Analogy* must be one of the systems we shall have to follow. For example, is there any *Analogy* between " *Hang Hog* " in the line quoted and " *Hanged Hog* " which is identified with *Bacon* in the 36th Apophthegm story of *Sir Nicholas Bacon*? What are the parallels we are everlastingly printing in the journal of the Bacon society, but *Analogical*, between Bacon and Shakespeare? If so, it is indeed startling to find Bacon devotes an entire book to a system of *delivery of secret knowledge or proofs connected with ciphers* and mathematics entitled " *De Analogia* ." It is still more pointed to find the 36th of these Deficients (agreeing with the full number of the plays) upon page 53, identified with " *Analogy* , " and as it were in context with " *names* , " and Bacon's name in the margin. Because upon page 53 (*also*) of M. W. W. we have a *Grammatical scene* in which the word " *Bacon* " is identified with " *Hang Hog* , " and we want to know if this word " *Bacon* " is also a *name* ? In short, we postulate Bacon's " *Philosophical Grammar* " (star 36) is for the 36 plays, and particularly for the *Grammatical scene* upon page 53, M. W. W.—where " *Hang Hog* " is identified with Bacon. Let the critic get a faesimile copy of the 1623 Folio plays by Chatto & Windus, and convince himself the word " *Bacon* " is upon page 53, M. W. W., and page 53, 1st K. H. IV., this being Shakespeare's age, Stratford monument. Let him then go to the British Museum and open the 1640 " *Advancement* " at page 53 also. Then let him study the 35th and 36th Deficients in the VIth book, and convince himself they treat of " *delivery of secret knowledge* " as a system of " *deal figures* " or " *congruity mathematical* " in context with Ciphers and Poetry. Let him mark they are introduced page 53, under the title " *De Analogia* " as " *Philosophical Grammar* ." We undertake to say if he studies all

this profoundly he will arise convinced all this is in touch with the Plays, and pages 53, M. W. W., and 53, 1st K. H. IV., as a great finger-post for "names." He will arrive at the conclusion the 1640 "Advancement of Learning" is nothing but a Great Book of Cipher Directions for Unlocking the Plays, and that it embraces under obscure language a complete system of delivery. Bacon borrows his *Analogia* from Caesar's. We have proofs from *Valerius Probus* (who wrote a "Philosophical Grammar" or "Commentary"), that this work of Caesar's was upon ciphers. Bacon has evidently borrowed his "Notes of Things" from the Roman short-hand or notes, which led to the invention of Cryptography or Stenography. There is the great fact that Bacon's "Notes of Things" and "Grammar Philosophical" are the 35th and 36th Deficients agreeing with the Catalogue number of the plays, and the full number (35 and 36). In the 1638 edition of Bacon's works, entitled "Operum Moralium et Civilium" we find *Poetry* and the *Drama*, introduced upon page 64 of "De Augmentis Scientiarum." Now 1564 was Shakespeare's birth year. Directly we count the words in italics (only) down to "Dramatica" (Dramatical Poetry first discussed), we find it the 36th word, as if to connote it with the 36 Plays of the 1623 Folio. If we continue our count we arrive at the third "Dramatica" (in italics) as the 52nd word, as if to connote it with Shakespeare's age 52. We find so many of these correspondences that we conclude accident cannot account for them. For example in Bacon's "History of King Henry VII.," published 1641, we find the 35th page mispaged 53, which is Shakespeare's monumental age, and 35, the Catalogue number of the plays, as if to connote by mathematics the plays with Shakespeare. Upon this page we find the word "Counterfeit" in italics, and these words, "There were taken prisoners amongst others, the *counterfeit* "Plantagenet (now Lambert Simnel again), etc." Seeing that Analogy is one of Bacon's great inductive systems of delivering secret knowledge, it is possible he indirectly points at Shakespeare (53) in connection with the plays (35) upon this page as a "Counterfeit." Upon the next page, 36 (or the full number of the plays in the Folio), we read: "Whereas Fortune commonly doth not bring in a "Comedy, or Farce after a Tragedy." Upon this page there are 52 words in italics, if we count "Fore-fight" as one word, or 53 if we count it as two words. Here again are the two factors of Shakespeare's age, 52 and 53, introduced upon a page carrying the number

of the plays and on which we find the words, “*Comedy, Tragedy.*” Tragedy is the 36th word from the end of its paragraph. Consider that the only Historical Play omitted in the Histories of the 1623 Folio Shakespeare is the play of “King Henry VII.,” and the only “History” Bacon completes is this missing link in the historical succession of the plays! Upon page 205 of the 1623 Folio Histories, the play of King Henry VIII. commences. Upon page 205 of this 1641 History of King Henry VII., Bacon introduces King Henry VIII. in these words; “There was a doubt ripped up in the “times following, when the *Divorce* of King Henry the VIII. from “the Lady Katharine did so much busy the world.” It is a striking analogy that the Chronicle of K. H. VII. is *ripped* out between K. R. III. and K. H. VIII. in the plays, and that we should find these words upon the actual paging K. H. VIII. commences. We could fill a small volume with these correspondences, and it is easy for those who are not acquainted with them to cast cold water upon the Baconian theory. We constantly find this factor 53 in Bacon’s Posthumous works either as the number of the italics upon a page, or its false numbering. Bacon’s Cipher example, page 265 of the 1640 “*Advancement,*” has exactly 53 words in italics upon the page, the words “*Alphabet, Alphabet*” forming the 52nd and 53rd word. Upon page 104 (preceding Poetry) we again find 53 words in italics, the subject matter being highly suspicious, and in context with “*Deeds*” as testaments of Letters, Orations, Apophthegms. Upon page 32 of the Preface there are 53 words in capitals. Upon page 32 again, (in the body of the work,) there are again 53 words in italics. And this is a double correspondence. In 1632, the second edition of the Plays appeared, and as this 1640 “*Advancement*” appeared eight years after, it is possible the private succession of hands Bacon speaks of in “*Valerius Terminus*” (in connexion with his reserved system of publishing) may have italicised these pages to point at the edition 32 of the Plays in connexion with Shakespeare (53). All this cannot be accident. In the 1671 “*Resuscitatio*” we find the mispaging full of evidence of design. Thus we find page 97 of the first part mispaged 104. This might be accident. But directly we turn to the real 104, we find it 97. This might be again accident. But what are we to say when we find exactly 139 words in italics upon each of these pages? Surely this cannot be accident!

INTRODUCTION.

96	104
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139 words in
italics.

103	97
-----	----

139 words in
italics.

Here we find 104 and 97 masking each other *twice*. Upon these pages the text points strongly in parallels to the plays, Bacon introducing “*Naples and Milan*” together and recalling the play of the *Tempest*, where Prospero, as Duke of Milan, and the King of Naples are the protagonists of the plot. Upon page 96 we find “*Sebastian*” introduced, and that is also a name in the *Tempest*. Upon this page 104 “*Adrian*” is introduced and that is another name in the *Tempest*. It may be worthy of note that 97 or 1597 as a date, is perhaps the most important of all dates connected with the Shakespeare Theatre: inasmuch as this is the supposed date of K. Richard II. and is generally accounted a year we can connect with the Plays, and Shakespeare’s writings authentically. Upon page 97 of the 1640 “*Advt.*” we find Bacon writing:—“*As concerning Relations* it could

"be in truth wish't that there were a greater diligence taken therein." Upon page 93 Bacon describes these "*Relations*" in these words, as one of the partitions of "*Perfect History*." "Of these *Chronicles* seem to excell for celebrity and name, *Liues* for profit and "examples, *Relations for sincerity and verity*." Upon this page 97, there are 52 words in italics, as if to suggest the *Relations of Bacon to Shakespeare*, whose full age was 52 in 1616 when he died. Upon page 104 of this 1640 "Advt.", we find 53 words in italics, which is excessively curions; because we find pages 97 and 104 masking each other in the 1671 "Resuscitatio" and in the 1640 "Advt." we find 52 words in italics upon page 97, treating of "*Relations*" and 53 upon page 104 (preceding Poetry) in context with "*Deeds*" as testaments consisting of "*Letters, Epistles, Apophthegms*," contributing the "*most precious provision for History*." It is our belief that the paging in these posthumous works is connected with dates, and that 97 points to 1597. Upon page 106 where Bacon first introduces the "*Drama*," the first line commences with these words in italics "*feign'd Chronicles, feign'd Lines, and feign'd Relations*." If this is no hint for the "*feign'd Relations*" of Bacon to Shakespeare in regard to the *Drama* in context with these words, hints are of no use at all. "*Drama*" is the 23rd word in italics down the page ;—as if to suggest the 1623 Theatre. It is a vast array of these extraordinary correspondences which constitute our evidence, and not two or three ingenious theories. There is a complete system of mispaging and of italicising in this 1640 "Advt." Groups of words constantly appear on tables of different pages falling against the same numbers. And it cannot be chance that the great root number of Mr. Donnelly, viz., 53, is so constantly found thus upon these pages as mispaging viz., 52 and 53, and in italicising. Both these figures constitute Shakespeare's two ages, full years and the year he had just entered when he died, as upon the Stratford monument we read he was in his 53rd year. If Bacon inserted a cipher in the plays and wished to identify himself with Shakespeare, we can imagine no more ingenious system of bringing in his name as a word upon pages representing Shakespeare's life or age. Both the scenes in which we find the word Bacon in the Folio do not appear in the early Quarto editions, but were evidently inserted (as Mr. Donnelly pointed out) afterwards, for they appear for the first time in the 1623 Folio. Upon page 91 of this 1640 "Advancement" once more we find 52 words in italics, this time the

subject turning upon “*perfect history*” in these words, “*Remains of Histories* are as we said *tanquam Tabula Naufragii*,” the last two words forming the 51st and 52nd words in italics. These are only a few of the cogent evidences we have collected, and which have induced the belief that this work is all cipher from beginning to end. We have spent an entire year studying these old original Baconian Folios. And we emphatically protest against the weight of any criticism gathered from collected editions. It is in the original works, edited under Rawley’s supervision, that everything of real value is to be found. Opinion is not evidence. Let the critic meet us upon fair ground, let him verify our statements, and we are not afraid. There is only one scientific avenue open to the heart of this problem, and that is properly constructed tables for cipher reference.

Upon page 52 of the 1671 “*Resuscitatio*” (Part I.), Shakespeare’s full age again, 1616, we find Bacon introducing these words, “*A mark for an Henry the IV, a match for a Richard the IIInd.*” We read upon this page, “But thanks be to God we hane learned “sufficiently out of the scripture, that as the bird flies away, so the “causeless curse shall not come.” The last word, the 52nd, in italics is “come.” In 1616, Shakespeare died, aged 52, and his epitaph runs thus:—

“ Good friend for Jesu’s sake forbear
To dig the dust enclosed here,
Blessed be ye man that spares these stones,
And cursed be he who moves my bones.”

It is curious to find this passage by Bacon upon the “causeless curse” upon a page carrying Shakespeare’s age, when he died in 1616 and this epitaph was placed upon his grave stone. Upon page 54 we find:—“And for your *comparison* with Richard the IIInd. I “see you follow the example of them, that brought him upon the “stage and into print in Queen Elizabeth’s time.” Upon page 54 also of K. H. IV. we find the word *Bacon* twice. And upon this same page 54 we read:—“You know well that howsoever *Henry the Fourth’s* Act by a secret providence of God prevailed, yet it was “but an *usurpation*: And if it were possible for such a one to be “this day (wherewith it seems your dreams are troubled) I do not “doubt, his end would be upon the *block*.” Now here is proof Bacon was acquainted with the plays brought upon the stage in Queen

Elizabeth's time, viz., K. H. IV. and R. IIInd. Moreover it shows that this play of K. H. IV. was a treasonable subject, as we find Bacon charging Mr. I. S. with quoting K. H. IV. as an example.—Upon this page we read the charges against Mr. I. S.:—

Your *slander*,
Your *menace*,
Your *comparison*.

The *comparison* Bacon sums up as follows:—"And for your "comparison with R. the IIInd, I see you follow the example of "them that brought him upon the *stage* and into print in Queen "Elizabeth's time." "*Comparison*" is the 52nd word in italics upon this page 54. In Bacon's apology touching the Earl of Essex, he writes:—"A *sedition* pamphlet as it was termed, which was dedicated unto him, which was the book before mentioned of *King Henry the Fourth*. Whereupon I replied to that allotment, and "said to their Lordships that it was an old matter, and had no "manner of coherence with the rest of the charge, being matters of "Ireland, and therefore that I *having been wronged by bruits before*, "this would expose me to them more; and it would be said *I gave in evidence my own tales*." This refers to Dr. Hayward's supposed pamphlet upon Henry the IV., for which he was imprisoned in the Tower. I don't know how the passage quoted strikes the reader, but it seems to us Bacon is plainly saying that his name had been associated by "*bruits*" or *rumours* with this work, or a similar one, and is there not an implied confession of this in the words, "*I gave in evidence my own tales*"? It does not follow Bacon's name was associated with this actual pamphlet history of K. H. IV. But evidently his name had been associated with a *history of K. H. IV.*, and how do we know it was not the play of K. H. IV.? He acknowledges in an indirect but implied manner his "*own tales*" as being brought up against him. Whatever the impression left upon the mind by this passage, one thing is plain: the writing of the history of K. H. IV., and the deposition of Richard the IIInd, was treasonable matter, as we see by the imprisonment of Hayward, which Bacon again introduces in the 22nd Apophthegm, p. 226. And this is at once an entire answer to the question so repeatedly put by scoffers of the Baconian theory of the authorship of the Plays, viz., "Why Bacon did not acknow-

ledge his own writings?" The answer is, he could not, seeing Queen Elizabeth imprisoned Hayward for writing a history of K. H. IV. And once having repudiated his own writings, he was under the necessity of keeping entire silence during his lifetime. Upon page 226 Bacon introduces in the 22nd Apophthegm this:—"The book "of deposing King Richard the second and the coming in of K. "Henry the fourth, supposed to be written by Doctor Hayward, who "was committed to the Tower for it, had much incensed Queen "Elizabeth and she asked Mr. Bacon being then of her *Counsel* "learned, whether there were any treason contained in it? Who, "intending to do him a pleasure, and to take off the Queen's bitter- "ness with a merry conceit answered, *No Madam, for treason I "cannot deliuer opinion, that there is any, but very much felony.*" The Queen apprehending it gladly asked *how?* And wherein Mr. "Bacon answered. Because he had *stolen many of his sentences and "conceits out of Cornelius Tacitus.*" Now it happens, as Mr. Donnelly has remarked already, the Plays in question are full of conceits borrowed from the Annals of Tacitus. It is perfectly true Hayward's pamphlet is alluded to, and not the Plays. But is it not possible Bacon seizes this opportunity to hint at the Plays of K. R. the Second and K. H. IV.? It is indeed curious to find he is aware of the conceits taken from Cornelius Tacitus, and we ask the question, do these plagiarisms also exist in Hayward's pamphlet? This page 226 has 295 words in italics upon it without any system, or sense in their ordering. For example, one moment we find "*Mr. Bacon*" half in italics as we reproduce it, and presently "*Mr. Bacon*" is written with the italicising reversed as above. We find the words italicised as follows—which we take from a table:—

The		68	
<i>book</i>	35	69	261
of		70	
<i>deposing</i>	36	71	260
<i>King</i>	37	72	259
<i>Richard</i>	38	73	258
the		74	
Second.		75	

The first column gives the numbers of the words in italics only; the second of the words altogether, counted likewise from the top of

the page downwards ; the third column the words in italics counted up the page. Is it not curious to find the Play numbers 35, 36, against "book" and "Deposing"? Directly we turn to the Play of K. R. the Second, and open it at page 36 (*corresponding mark with the italic number against "deposing"*) we find these words :—

RICHARD. What must the King do now? must he submit?
The King shall do it: must he be *deposed*?

Notice that 71, or the sum of 35 and 36 (the Play numbers), is against "*deposing*"! Note that if we subtract 36 from 71, we get back 35, the catalogue Folio 1623 Play number—and giving the number of "*Book*" in italics! So, likewise, if we deduct 35 from 69 we get 34, which is the italic number of "*himself*," the preceding word in italics again. This is downright proof of a cipher. It is a long and careful study of such points as these which has convinced us that these posthumous works of Bacon's contain a cipher. We have spent an entire year devoted to this subject, and as we have stated in our preface, should have reshaped this work into form, if we had not had good evidence for believing that some unscrupulous persons were endeavouring to make capital out of some of our stolen papers.

We are quite alive to the demand we are making upon the reader's credulity in associating posthumous works with this cipher. But we are convinced it is just in these posthumous works we must search. For no one has *as yet* suggested what Bacon intends to signify in "*Valerius Terminus*" when he declares deliberately his intention of publishing two ways—"one open, and the other reserved to a private succession of hands." It is not by ignoring or blanching these points we shall arrive at any genuine discovery, but by boldly examining the mispaging, and tabulating the suspicious pages we shall unravel this mystery. The pioneer in this line must meet with obloquy, ridicule, and contempt, until the public begins to get a little educated upon it. How is it, we ask, that the entire number of Apophthegms upon page 228, "*Resuscitatio*" 1671, viz. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, when added to the paging, 228, gives us EXACTLY the numbers counted down page 53, M.W.W., of the line :—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon.

If it is accident it requires explanation and how is it entire groups

of figures correspond with the context of this passage? How is it "Hang Hog" are the 35th and 36th words in italics down this page, and we refind the "*Hog*" story of *Sir Nicholas Bacon* in the 36th Apophthegm, the 35th commencing the page, and the 264th word *giving* us "*Hanged*," corresponding with "*Hog*"? We undertake to show anybody anxious for truth, tabulated pages, where the same groups of figures fall against each other *over and over again*, in such a way as to put any doubt of the existence of this cipher out of court altogether.

Our table of page 228, "*Resuscitatio*," is taken from the British Museum copy, and was printed for *William Lee*, at the sign of the Turk's Head, in Fleet-street. There are the correspondences to speak for themselves, and if they are the result of accident, they constitute the most marvellous piece of correspondence upon record. Upon page 36 of the 1640 "*Advt.*" we read, as if to allude to the 36 plays :—"Another error induced by the former is, *a suspicion and diffidence that anything should be now to be found out, which the world should have missed and past over so long time.*" In these words Bacon seems quite to foresee the greatest difficulty likely to arise in gaining belief for this problem of his cipher, and authorship of the plays.

We adduce these aforesaid points in order to give good reasons for justifying our theory that these posthumous works contain a cipher. It is also part of our theory that the Plays constitute the "*types and platform*," or *examples* to which the Baconian Inductive system is to be applied as a great system of discovery, and which Bacon mentions upon pages 35 and 36 of the Distribution Preface. Our belief is that the plays are included and part of the Instauration or its missing half ; and that the method and steps by which Bacon has thought fit to reveal his authorship of these plays is a great system of *Inductive Logic*, leading us on from *step to step* by "*Analogy*," from one point to another ; this being the "*Scala Intellectus or the Method of the Mind in the Comprehension of Things exemplified*," which is the fourth part of the Instauration missing, and in context with which Bacon uses such ambiguous language, pages 35 and 36 of the Distribution Preface. In the search after this cipher we shall have to employ *Induction*. And we go so far as to maintain the entire Baconian philosophy *in practice* (which Mr. Ellis declared "*had yet to come or be discovered*"—Preface Parasceve) will unfold itself in the unlocking of these "*types and platforms of Invention*." All this may seem utterly incredible,

and beyond conception. And it is too early to expect to make many converts to this theory. We go so far as to say that the “*Novum Organum*” applies equally to this problem, as a system of *Aphorisms* which will give “*light*” upon certain stages of discovery in the cipher being attained. And we maintain that the first great method of the Baconian Philosophy, viz., “*Analogy*,” is one of Bacon’s methods of delivery or of proof in this cipher problem. Even the insignificant trifles we adduce point this out. For example (Analogy) *Shakespeare*, aged 52, 1616 (and in his 53rd year), “*Bacon*” as a word found upon pages 52, 53 of the 1623 Folio ; *Bacon’s Christian name*, “*Francis*,” page 56 of Histories ; *Bacon* 56 in 1616 when *Shakespeare* died. This is nothing but mathematical Analogy, saying by figures, *Shakespeare—Bacon—1616*.

HERMES STELLA.

CHAPTER I.

IF Lord Bacon wrote the plays attributed to Shakespeare, there ought to be proof of this in one of Lord Bacon's works, for surely a cipher connection between the plays and his writings should be the surest way of setting this problem at rest for ever ? This has been our ruling idea. Mr. Donnelly confines his cipher experiments to the 1623 Folio plays. Whatever he may have discovered must always bear the doubtful element that Bacon himself inserted it (as some of his critics have observed), even if pointing in manifold ways to him. But a cipher connection between one of Bacon's works and centring round his name in the plays must at once command assent, even to the minds of the most sceptical. Now, the only times (four) the word Bacon is introduced in the plays, it is introduced as Hogsflesh, or as a play upon the article Bacon :—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon, p. 53, M. W. W.

Gammer of Bacon, p. 53, 1st K. H. IV.

On Bacon's on, p. 54, 1st K. H. IV.

Bacon fed, p. 54, 1st K. H. IV.

These four introductions all bear or point to the animal Hog, and therefore if we can find a cipher connection between these words and Sir Nicholas Bacon's story of the Malefactor Hog, who claimed his mercy on the score of kindred, viz., that Hog and Bacon in all ages have been related, we shall have gone a long

way to prove the real authorship of these plays. This story is to be found in the 36th Apophthegm, "Resuscitatio," 1671, 1st part, published long after Bacon's death. In "Valerius Terminus," Bacon declares his method of publishing to be twofold : one public ; the other private, and *reserved for a private succession of hands*. He again says "that a man's works should follow *after him, not go along with him*" ; and we surely cannot possibly imagine a safer way of avoiding premature discovery, or too close scrutiny, than to confide the cipher key for the unlocking of this problem to *posthumous works*, which would from their very nature command little attention, and still less suspicion, and so escape unworthy hands or curious study. We require evidence sufficient to *hang a man*, in order to believe that Lord Bacon wrote these plays. There ought to be, if there exists any evidence at all of a cipher character, enough in ordinary parlance to *hang a man*, meaning that any possible doubt upon this point must weigh as in a matter of life and death, absolutely and unconditionally. If we can find proof that *Hang Hog* in the line (p. 53, "Merry Wives"),

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon,

is *Hanged Hog*, and support it by collateral evidence of an overwhelming and constantly cumulative nature, it will become evident that *Hang Hog* is Bacon's insertion, and in touch with Sir Nicholas Bacon's 36th Apophthegm story. The question is, did Bacon (Francis) insert this line, and also "*Gammon of Bacon* ;" or did he not? If he did, nothing is so likely than that it is in connection, and pointing to this story of his father, Sir Nicholas Bacon ; because Hog would be nothing short of a disguise for the name Bacon.

Now the first thing to note is that Hang Hog is not *Hanged Hog*, and that the word *Hanged* would establish the validity of the connection we propose to establish between Bacon, this line, and of course (*if proved*) the plays. If the reader will look at

page 53, M. W. W., where this line occurs, he will find immediately preceding it, the words in italics :—

Accusativo Hing, Hang, Hog.

Then follows the line :—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon I warrant you.

If we indulge in the fancy of reversing the order of the words in italics, *Hing Hung*, we get *Hang Hing*, which is phonetic at least for :—

Hanging Hog.

Curiously we find Hang Hog the 35th and 36th words in italics down this page. CURIOUSLY WE FIND THE STORY OF HOG IN THE 36TH APOPHTHEGM, P. 228, "RESUSCITATIO," 1671. AND IT IS A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE THAT THERE ARE 35 PLAYS IN THE 1623 FOLIO CATALOGUE, AND 36 REALLY, "TROILUS AND CRESSIDA" BEING LEFT OUT OF THE CATALOGUE, THOUGH IN THE BODY OF THE WORK. Here we have three striking coincidences, if we call them nothing more at this stage :

Hog 36th word in italics, p. 53, M. W. W.

Hog story Apophthegm 36.

1623 Folio Plays, 36 in number.

There is something also in our finding Hog to be the accusative case, or identified with it (by mispronunciation apparently of Sir Hugh Evans), because the Malefactor Hog, in the 36th Apophthegm is the *Accused* or accused case, to whom the charge falls, and the *pronoun* stands always in *the place of another name*, pointing to a particular person or thing (demonstrative), as in the Latin pronoun *Hic*, *Haec*, *Hoc*, and we can imagine nothing more ingenious than the identification of Bacon's name (in the accusative case, mark, only) with this *pro-noun*, or name for another name, as *Rex*, *Cæsar*, or *Bacon*—Hog, Hang, Hog. By this means *Hic*, *Haec*, *Hoc* might mean "*this*" (book of plays)

“*that*” particular person Hog or Bacon. But we must find Hang Hog literally *Hanged Hog* before it can be identified with Bacon—or Francis Bacon. How is it we find in this scene all those cases, such as the Genitive (or possessive), the Accusative, the Nominative (naming) and Vocative or “*calling case*” (answering to a christian name), together with the interrogative pronoun (again) *Qui*, *Quæ*, *Quod*, asking Who, Whom, What person, name (*pronoun*), &c.? Directly we collate this page with pages 53 and 54, 1st K. H. IV., we find an endless cipher collusion of the words *Be Hang'd* (repeated over and over again) with Hang Hog, Hang Hog, as if to insist that *Hog is Hanged* or *Hang is Hanged*. It is not only to be found on one count down, but up the page also, and involved with the column paging. Directly we read the 36th Apophthegm with the story of Hanged Hog, we find “*Be Hanged*” twice:—

“Except you be hanged,”
“Until you be well hanged.”

And in manifold cipher collusion with Hang Hog of the line quoted from p. 53, M. W. W., for Hang Hog in this line are the 263, 264th words down the page. *Be Hanged* are the 263, 264th words also down page 228 “Resuscitatio” (omitting an apparent printer’s error, always found on this page, of an extra or useless a—“to such a a pass”) or (counting it) the 264, 265. In the last case the word “Hanged” follows Hog in sequence instead of falling on it thus:—

P. 53 M. W. W.	Hang 263	{ be 263, p. 228 Resuscitatio, 1671.
	Hog 264	{ Hanged 264 or { be 264
	is 265	Hanged 265.

Either count produces the same effect and result upon the mind, viz.:—

Hog Hanged (reading on the same line),
Or Hog (is) Hanged (in direct sequence).

Experts must decide upon the final decisive count of the doubtful

letter A. But it is worthy a passing note that this error falls against the first letter of the alphabet, and that the precedent word to *Hanged* is “*B*,” or phonetic for the letter B, giving us the two first letters of the alphabet:—

A B,

which are also the two first letters of Bacon’s name, B A (reversed). Convinced as we are, and as doubtless the reader and expert will become, that this page 228 is a *great cipher table* for the unlocking of the plays, we must be cautious to take no liberties with it, and it has astonished us to find in all the copies of the 1671 “Resuscitatio” (hitherto to our hands) this *apparent error repeated*. At first sight we find apparently a far more conclusive cipher agreement with page 53, M. W. W., when we correct the error, and lessen the count down (and above up) by one unit. But it gives no sequence, and we therefore leave in our calculations the page as it stands.

The reason we turned to these Apophthegms was this: we found upon page 56 of the 1640 “Advancement,” Bacon introducing APOPHTHEGMS (in great capitals) as *Codicils* or *a pair of Tables*, in context with Cicero’s and Caesar’s Cipher, mentioned in “Suetonius Tranquillus,” and quoted in the margin. We thought this very curious, particularly as upon the other side of this page we found the paging mispaged 53 (for 55). Now this Hang Hog line is upon page 53, M. W. W.; Gammon of Bacon upon page 53, 1st K. II. IV.; and Francis 21 times, page 56 (corresponding mark) of the same play. Besides the Stratford Monument declares Shakespeare died in his 53rd year. And what more fitting number than 53, to say by mathematics, *Shakespeare*, and to place directions for the unlocking of the problem of the real authorship?

But the most cogent discovery was that upon this page 53, in context with Apophthegms, we found Bacon writing of Analogy (De “Analogia”), or what he calls a *Philosophical Grammar*. The word Grammar made us at once think of the Grammar scene

(upon page 53 also, M. W. Windsor), where William goes through his Latin declension of the pronoun *Hic, Haec, Hoc*, identified with Hog in the accusative case, and with Bacon in the next line. Judge our astonishment to find again in the VIth Book of this "Advancement," 1640 (and also in the Latin, 1623, "De Augmentis,") this *Philosophical Grammar*, described as Ciphers, Notes of Things by Mathematical Congruity, and in Context with Poetry ! Finally judge our astonishment to find that in the Catalogue at the end of this work this *Grammatical Philosophy or Analogy* was the 36th Deficient (in order) of a New World of Sciences ! Because this is the full number of the 1623 Folio plays—36 ! And nothing could say better, Plays 36, Ciphers 36 ! The reader will find all these Deficients in the 1640 translation of the "De Augmentis," marked by stars or asterisks in the margin. The 35th (Catalogue play No.) is "Notes of Things, by Congruity Mathematical"; the 36th "Grammar Philosophical or Analogy Leading to Poetry and Ciphers." Here are the two great frame play numbers, 35 and 36, as finger posts for the Deficient World (only coasted along) of the 1623 Theatre or other hemisphere, half of the Instauration. Here is another curious coincidence: the paging of the VIth Book of the 1640 translation of the "De Augmentis," which leads up to Ciphers, is 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271. The 35th Deficient ("Notes of Things," "De Notis Rerum") commences page 259 ; Poetry, 263, 264 ; Ciphers, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271. Upon page 53, M. W. W., the numbers against these words are here given :—

Hang	263
Hog	264
is	265
Latin	266
for	267
Bacon	268
I	269
warrant	270
you	271

The reader must be struck with the extraordinary coincidence. For

the four pages on which we find Bacon's cipher examples are pages 266, 267, 268, 269, which correspond to the words :—

Latin for Bacon I—

And they are Latin examples too! The Cipher chapter concludes pages 270, 271, which agree in numbers with the words :—

I warrant you.

In fact the numbers of the line “ Hang, Hog is Latin for Bacon I warrant you,” cover the numbers of these pages of cipher directions. Notes of Things are upon p. 259, which agrees with *Accusativo*, p. 53, M. W. W., leading in a few words to Bacon. Poetry is introduced pages 263, 264, agreeing with the first words Hang Hog of the line quoted. All this speaks for itself. Nor was our astonishment lessened to find Bacon's name in the margin page 53, identifying himself with the Duke de Guise, because “ *that all his wealth was in Names*,” and that he had given everything away. Convined by the irregular paging and senseless italicising of words that this work was all cipher, we made a table of this page. Judge our astonishment to find this and these numbers :—

<i>All</i>	34	105
<i>his</i>	35	106
<i>wealth</i>	36	107
<i>was</i>	37	108
<i>in</i>	38	109
<i>names</i>	39	110

The first col. is the No. of the italic words only, in order from the top; the 2nd col. *all* counted down, ditto. Mark, “ *his wealth* ” is against 35 and 36, the play numbers being 35 and 36, as much as to say that, like the Duke de Guise, he had given “ *all his wealth* ” (35, 36, plays) away, and that it consisted only in names! But here is the proof of the genuine character of this discovery. Upon pages 106 and 107 (only) of this work we find *Stage Plays, and the Drama, and Poetry Parabolical discussed!* Does it not seem to say

"his wealth" consists in the 35, 36 Plays, also the Drama and Stage Plays, pages 106, 107? But hear the further proofs. The Grammatical scene, in which Hang Hog and Bacon is introduced, is actually upon columns 106, 107 of the Comedies. Francis (introduced 22 times on 2 pages) is upon cols. 106, 107 of the Histories!

This page 53 (55), 1640 "Advancement," is mispaged exactly as page 55 (53) 1st K. H. IV., where we find the commencement of the Francis scene (*one Francis*) col. 106, "Histories." It seems evident Bacon has introduced his *Philosophical Grammar* here in order to point to the same paging 53, 55, of M. W. W., and 1st K. H. IV., and to Ciphers, 36th star (or Deficient) VIth Book.

Nothing could seem to say plainer:—pages 53, 55 (35 and 36) Plays; 35 and 36, Notes of Things Poetry and Ciphers. Consider the same year (1623), the Folio plays appear in their first collected edition form, the 1623 "De Augmentis" appears with ciphers numbered (as Deficients of a New World) 36, or the same number as the plays! But to return to our main theme. We found Bacon repeatedly laying a particular stress upon Apophthegms. We find the subject introduced upon page 104, immediately preceding the subject of poetry, and in context with "Deeds" (used evidently in a testamentary sense, as Letters, Orations, and Epistles), saying "Neither are "Apophthegms only for delight and ornament; but *for real businesses*; and civil usages, for they are as he said (Cicero Epist. "LXI.) Secures aut mucrones verborum, which by their sharp "edge cut and penetrate the knots of Matters and business: and "Occasions run round in a ring." Why, we asked ourselves, is all this introduced upon the top of Poetry and the Drama? Why upon page 56 do we find Apophthegms introduced as *Codicils* or a *pair of Tables*, and all this in context with Caesar's "Analogia" and the "Grammar Philosophical"; which we refind in the VIth Book as Ciphers, and under the 36th star, or a number agreeing with the number of plays in the 1623 Folio? Our mind naturally at

once went to Sir Nicholas Bacon's story of the Malefactor Hcg and the jest Hanged Hog as Bacon. The real obstacle to this theory is that these Apophthegms, published in 1671, were posthumous; but seeing that Bacon has emended the 1638 edition of his Essays, which are posthumous works, and seeing he writes of a secret way of publishing posthumously, reserved to a private succession of hands, it is surely not an over bold assumption to ask if these posthumous works were not prepared by Bacon, prior to his death, during his life time, or left to a carefully instructed succession of hands to publish or construct for purposes of cipher revelation? All these posthumous works contain, what the works published during his life time do not carry—secret marks, such as the Acorn or ~~H~~Hog ornament, endless notes of interrogation in the head pieces or ornaments, colon marks, and bear a system of senseless italicising and mispaging utterly inexplicable.

The proofs that Bacon inserted a cipher in the 1671 "Resuscitatio," p. 228, connecting and in collusion with pages 53, M. W. W. and 53, 1st K. H. IV. are simply overwhelming, and cannot admit of a moment's hesitation or doubt. Upon page 228 of the "Resuscitatio" we find an Apophthegm with the story of Judge Bacon and a malefactor called Hog, who claimed mercy on the score of kindred, Hog being related to Bacon. The Judge replied, "How came that in?" "Why, if it please you, my Lord, "your name is Bacon, and mine is Hog, and in all ages Hcg and "Bacon have been so near kindred that they cannot be separated." "I, but," replied Judge Bacon, "you and I cannot be kindred except "you be *hanged*, for Hog is not Bacon until it be well *hanged*." Now this Apophthegm is numbered 36, and there are 36 plays in the 1623 Folio, counting "Troilus and Cressida" omitted strangely from the Catalogue. Upon page 53, M. W. W., we find the line (col. 106 of the Comedies),

Hang Hcg is Latin for Bacon I warrant you.

These words, Hang Hog, are the 263, 264, from the top of the column and the 99 and 98 up. Directly we examine page 228 of

the "Resuscitatio" we find the 35th Apophthegm partly on the top of the page, followed by the 36th Apophthegm in question. Here are the two play numbers 35 and 36, viz. 35 plays in the Catalogue, 36 all counted. If we add the paging 228 to these numbers we get 263 and 264, which are the numbers of Hang Hog in the line quoted, p. 53, M. W. W. Directly we count down the page to the 263, 264 and 265 words we find them, "*You (Hog) be Hanged,*" giving us by congruity *Hang Hog Hanged*, or Hog (is) Hanged. The 265th word Hanged agrees with the 265th word "is," following Hang Hog in the line quoted:—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon.

265 is a multiple of the paging (53 and 5), just as upon page 53 1st K. H. IV., we find Bacon in the line:—

I have a gammon of Bacon.

—the 371st word, a multiple of 53 (the paging) and 7:—

$$53 \times 7 = 371.$$

On this page we have (col. 101 Histories):—

Gammon	369	down the column.
of	370	
Bacon	371	

Now we are going to show that the very first words of the 36th Apophthegm agree in every way with both these pages 53 M. W. W. and 53 1st K. H. IV. in an extraordinary and almost miraculous fashion. It will be found that we have tabled this page up and down, counting first the italics only (down), then all indiscriminately, then the italic words up, lastly all up the page. The object of italicising words in a cipher seems to be to give another count, and by adding or subtracting the separate counts we arrive at fresh results or combinations, which are the means of binding and increasing the evidence of intention and collusion to a degree

defying scepticism or mistakes. The first words of this Apophthegm are :—

p. 228 Apop. 36th, Sir	142	479.
<i>Nicholas</i>	119	143
<i>Bacon</i>	120	144

107 106 478. — 477.—

The first column represents words in italics *only*, counted from the top of the page *down*; the second column, *all* counted *down also*; the third column the italic words *up*, and the fourth all *counted up*. This is a system we have maintained throughout our investigations, and we can recommend it. For it is scientific and exhausts the possibilities, or counts in four ways, leaving nothing but additions or subtractions for further development or modification. Once made these tables stand for perpetual reference, and if there be a cipher, very soon prove its existence in a way not to be denied. Now the first thing we called attention to was that the number of the Apophthegm added to the paging gives 264.

$$228 + 36 = 264.$$

Upon p. 53, M. W. W., Hog is the 264th word down the column. Now let the reader add the two first columns of the word Bacon together $120 + 144 = 264$! Add the first two columns of Nicholas $119 + 143 = 262$. Compare p. 53, M. W. W. :—

<i>Hang</i> 35 (in italics down)	261	102	up.
<i>Hog</i> 36	262	101	
<i>Hang</i>	263	100	
<i>Hog</i>	264	99	

The reader will see that not only are *Hang* *Hog* the 35th and 36th words in italics down the column, and thus correspond with the numbers of these 35 and 36 Apophthegms, p. 228, "Resuscitatio," we are dealing with, but represent the catalogue and full Play Folio numbers 35 and 36. Directly we subtract 35 and 36 from 261 and 262 we get 226, which is the constant cross number or sum of the italic words (225) upon page 228, "Resuscitatio." Directly we deduct 36 from 264 we get 228, or the number of the

page on which we find, in the 1671 "Resus.," the 36th Apophthegm with the Hanged Hog story. Page 53, M. W. W., is the 106 column of the Comedies. Turn to our numbers of Sir Nicholas Bacon, see the third column is 106, saying plainly column 106, 264 ($120+144$) Hog. It will be seen that both Nicholas and Bacon agree with Hog twice.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Nicholas } 119+143=262 & \text{P. 53, M. W. W. } 262 \text{ Hog.} \\ \text{Bacon } 120+144=264 & \text{P. 53, M. W. W. } 264 \text{ Hog.} \end{array}$$

Let us subtract the 3rd column from the 4th:—

$$478-107=371. \quad 477-106=371.$$

Upon page 53, 1st K.H. IV., the 371st word is Bacon, in the line
"A Gammon of Bacon" (369, 370, 371).

Add the first three columns together:—

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Nicholas } 119+143+107=369=\text{Gammon } 369 \\ \text{Bacon } 120+144+106=370=\text{ of } 370 \\ 478-107=371. \quad 477-106=371 \text{ Bacon } 371. \end{array}$$

Add the second and third columns of Nicholas Bacon

$$143+107=250. \quad 144+106=250.$$

Upon column 107 of 1st K. H. IV., the 250th word up is Francis. The result is reciprocal; because if upon column 107 of 1st K. H. IV., we subtract from the 250th word 107 we get 143, which we find against Nicholas. If we subtract 107 from 143 (Nicholas) we get 36, which is the number of the Apophthegm!

If upon p. 53 (column 106), M. W. W., we add the column number 106 to 265 (is) we get 371, which is Bacon p. 53, 1st K. H. IV. Thus:—

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Hang Hog (is) } 265+106=371 & \text{Bacon.} \\ & 371 \text{ Bacon.} \end{array}$$

If we subtract the column 101 (on which the words Gammon of Bacon are found) from 371 we get 270, which is *Warrant* in the line,

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon I warrant you.

Column 101 (p. 53) 1st K. II. IV.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Gammon } 369 - 101 = 268 \\ \text{of } 370 - 101 = 269 \\ \text{Bacon } 371 - 101 = 270. \end{array}$$

Upon p. 53, M. W. W., these numbers 268, 269, 270 give the words on the right:—

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Gammon } 268 & \text{Bacon } 268 \\ \text{of } 269 & \text{I } 269 \\ \text{Bacon } 270 & \text{Warrant } 270 \end{array}$$

If we reverse the process and add the column in the last case, we get

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Hang } 263 + 106(\text{col.}) = 369 & \text{Gammon} \\ \text{Hog } 264 + 106(\text{col.}) = 370 & \text{of} \\ \text{is } 265 + 106(\text{col.}) = 371 & \text{Bacon}, \end{array}$$

Showing plainly that not only is there collusion of paging (53) in both cases, but that the subtraction in one case and addition in the other of the column numbers brings Gammon of Bacon (Sir Nicholas Bacon's story) into double collusion with Hang Hog and Bacon I Warrant in the line,

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon I warrant you.

We have:—

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Hing } 34 & 260 & 103 \\ \text{Hang } 35 & 261 & 102 \\ \text{Hog } 36 & 262 & 101 \end{array}$$

Add the 1st and 3rd columns $102 + 35 = 137$, $101 + 36 = 137$.

If the reader will count the italic words steadily and correctly down page 228, "Resuscitatio" 1671, he will find the 137th word in italics to be *Hanged*, which is also the 265th word, all counted giving us by congruity:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 35 + 102 = 137 & \text{Hang} & \text{Hanged } 137 \\ 36 + 101 = 137 & \text{Hog} & \text{Hanged } 137 \end{array}$$

The intention seems to be to identify Hang Hog with *Hanged Hog*, and thus to establish the identity of the line in the M. W. W. with Sir Nicholas Bacon's story related in this 36th Apophthegm.

The fact that there are 36 plays in the Folio (this is the frame number indicating them), and that Hog should be the 36th word in italics, p. 53, M. W. W., and the 36th Apophthegm contain the Hanged Hog story speaks something for itself. But when we find the paging 228 of the 1671 "Resus.," giving us 264 ($228+36$) and 263 ($228+35$) as the result of the addition of Apophthegms 35 and 36 on that page, and agreeing with the first two words (in numbers) of the line :—

Hang Hog (263 264) is Latin for Bacon

this is astounding proof of cipher collusion. Then we find Nicholas Bacon giving us 262 264, or Hog twice over, and 371 Bacon, with the Play columns on which we find these names. The Key words (Hog) "*You Be Hanged*" are 263, 264, 265, giving us in many ways Hang Hog Hanged, not only here, but four times on pages 53 and 54, 1st K. H. IV.

If we examine Page 53, M. W. W., we find these words in italics.

<i>Accusativo.</i>	33	259	104	24	205	34	from the
<i>Hing.</i>	34	260	103	23	204	33	end of the
<i>Hang.</i>	35	261	102	22	203	32	scene.
<i>Hog.</i>	36	262	101	21	202	31	

Turn to column 101, p. 53, 1st K. H. IV., and *Hanged* will be found the 363rd word down the column. Add the second and third columns of the above table :— *Hog* $262+101=363=Hanged$, or *Hog Hanged*. Reverse the process, $363-101$ (column) = 262 *Hog*, showing that *Hog* and *Hanged* are in double reciprocal collusion. Deduct the first column from the second; the result is always 226, which is the cross number of italics, p. 228 "Resuscitatio." On this page there are 225 words in italics. Directly we go down to the 225th word we find it NAME, in the line :—

Your name is Bacon and mine is Hog.

Directly we count down P. 53, M. W. W. (column 106), we find the 225th word *Pronoun*, giving us, by congruity of numbers,

$$\text{P. 53, M. W. W.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pronoun 225} \\ \text{and 226} \\ \text{be 227} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Name 225} \\ \text{is 226} \\ \text{Bacon 227} \end{array} \right\} \text{"Resus." p. 228.}$$

Now mark the result. The last extract is in the 36th Apophthegm, which number add to these numbers :—

$$225 + 36 = 261. \quad 226 + 36 = 262. \quad 227 + 36 = 263.$$

Turn back to the table given from p. 53, M. W. W., and there we find 261, 262, 263 giving direct count Hang Hog Hang, with 36 against 262. If we deduct the italic numbers 33, 34, 35, 36 from 259, 260, 261, 262, we always get 226. Now, as there are 225 words upon page 228, "Resuscitatio," those two numbers are prime factors in the problem. Is it not extraordinary to find them giving us "*Name is Bacon and mine is Hog*"—exactly what we are seeking?—

your	$224 + 36 = 260$	comp.	Hing	260	be	260
name	$225 + 36 = 261$		Hang	261	kindred	261
is	$226 + 36 = 262$		Hog	262	except	262
Bacon	$227 + 36 = 263$		Hang	263	you (Hog)	263
and	$228 + 36 = 264$		Hog	264	be	264
mine	$229 + 36 = 265$		is	265	hanged	265
is	$230 + 36 = 266$		Latin	266	for	266
Hog	$231 + 36 = 267$		for	267	Hog	267
and	$232 + 36 = 268$		Bacon	268	is	268

Now here is palpable cipher collusion. If we reverse the order of the words Hing Hang, we get Hang Hing, which is a delightful diversion of orthography of the word Hanging (or *Hang Hing Hog*), *Hanging Hog*, upon which jest the entire validity of this story rests in connection with Apophthegm 36. The pronoun being no other than this or that particular person, identified in the accusative case (Accusativo) with the Accused Hog, who, when

Hanged, becomes Bacon. The entire point turns upon the word “*Hanged*,” which, we find up upon p. 228, “Resuscitatio,” falls to these numbers :—

Hanged 137, 265, 89, 356.

The *up the page count* of all the words, Accusativo, *Hing Hang Hog*, are 104, 103, 102, 101, to which, if we add their respective numbers in italics (down), gives us :—

$$\begin{array}{l} 33+104=137. \quad 103+34=137. \quad 102+35=137. \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad 101+36=137. \end{array}$$

This plainly gives us as result that the *Accusatio*, *Hing Hang Hog*, 137 are *Hanged* in every case. The wit is as profound as it is subtle. Hog was the *accused*; he is here the Accusativo, or case to which the charge or object falls, and he must be first hanged to be made Bacon. Add the first and third columns (italic) against *Hanged* :

$$\begin{array}{r} 137+89=226. \\ \text{Compare } \textit{Accusatio} \quad 33-259=226 \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad \textit{Hing} \quad 34-260=226 \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad \textit{Hang} \quad 35-261=226 \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad \textit{Hog} \quad 36-262=226. \end{array}$$

Deduct these figures, as we have done, and mark that in every case the result is 226 also !

Deduct the 3rd column 89 (hanged) from 356 (4th column) :—

$$356-89=267.$$

Upon page 53, M. W. W., the 267th word is “*For*,” preceding Bacon in the line (if we count Hang Hog as one word, Bacon is 267) :—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon.

giving us *Hanged Bacon*, which is again the pith of the story, for

Hog Hanged is Hanged Bacon, or Hanged *for* Bacon. If we add the number of the Apophthegm 36 to 265 (Hanged) we get 301. We find Hang—in the line

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon

—the 100th word up the column and the 201st from the end of the scene. If we add these together, we get $201 + 100 = 301$, giving us :—

Hanged Hog is Latin for Bacon.

One of the most convincing proofs of Cipher upon this page 228, “Resuscitatio,” is as follows :—We find the word Hanged the 265th word down the page, all counted (with the apparent error of *a a Pass*). We again find the word *Hanged* a second time repeated, the 81st word in italics *up* the page, and 346 all counted up the page also. Subtract these figures :

$$346 - 81 = 265 ! \text{ (see Table),}$$

so that the words are italicised so as to bring about a second time this result, 265. If it ended here, it might be chance ; but what do we find ? We find *Hanged* the 356th word up the page, all counted, and the second *Hanged* the 275th down, all counted, and 81st up. Add these :

$$275 + 81 = 356 !$$

That this is chance is preposterous. Here are the numbers of these two words *Hanged*.

Hanged.—137 (italics down), 265 (all c. d.), 89 (italics up), 356 (all c. up).

(bis) *Hanged*.—145 (italics down), 275 (all c. d.), 81 (italics up), 346 (all up).

We cannot explain this, but there it is, with the evident intention of bringing both these words to bear on each other, as 265 & 356. If we deduct them, we get 91, and Bacon is the 91st word (counting “gel”) page (np) 53, 1st. K. H. IV. If we omit the

apparent error of the article *a* (repeated twice in "*a a pass*"), *Hanged* becomes the 264th word and 274th, the rest being italic words, (and up the page also) remain unaffected. In the latter case Hanged agrees with Hog, 264th word, page 53, M. W. W., and gives us Hog Hanged by identity, instead of sequence. At first sight this looks far more plausible, because the paging 228 added to the Apophthegm number, 36 gives 264 Hanged, just as 228 + 35 gives 263, Hang, p. 53, M. W. W. The intention seems threefold—to place Hanged upon Hang Hog (is) in three ways. Page 228 commences with part of the 35th Apophthegm; 228 + 35=263. The 263rd word, p. 53, M. W. W., is Hang in this line :

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon.

Now, by the old count (of error) we get :

You (Hog)	263	Hang	263
be	264	Hog	264
Hanged	265	is	265

What can be simpler? We add the first Apophthegm number 35, to the paging, 228. We go down the page to 263, and find it ("you") Hog. If we add the 36th Apophthegm, in which this story occurs, to the paging 228, we get 228+36=264, giving us (error omitted) Hanged 264; and these two separate counts give respectively, Hanged Hog. So on page 53, M. W. W., Hang Hog are the 263, 264th word down the column. The ingenuity displayed is astounding, because we get by each count the same result, Hog Hanged for Hang Hog, either by identity or sequence.

In every way p. 228, "Resuscitatio," agrees with page 53, M. W. W. We find on this p. 228 Apophthegms 35 (partly), 36, 37, 38, 39, 40. Add these numbers to the paging :

Page 228. "Resus."	$228+35=263$	Compare 263 Hang	263 you (Hog) 264 be 265 hanged 266 for 267 Hog 268 is
	$228+36=264$	— 264 Hog	
	$228+37=265$	— 265 is	
	$228+38=266$	— 266 Latin	
	$228+39=267$	— 267 for	
	$228+40=268$	— 268 Bacon	

Then, as we have already shown, we find the first words of Apophthegm 36, Sir Nicholas Bacon, twice agreeing with Hog 262 264, p. 53, M. W. W., and with 371 Bacon, page 53 (again), 1st K. H. IV.

Directly we go down the page (228) and examine the 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269th words, all counted down, we find them to be the pith of the story revolving upon the word Hanged, which is so placed as to fall upon Hog 264 or 265 in sequence with it. “*You be hanged*,” the 263, 264, 265 words, are really equivalent to *Hog* (you) *be Hanged*, which is just what we are seeking in the line,

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon.

In fact, we have Hog Hanged thus given to us in place of Hang Hog, or Hog Hang. We find page 54, column 104, 1st K. H. IV., equally in direct touch with page 53, M. W. W., and this page 228 of the “Resuscitatio.” On that page (column 104), the reader will find Bacon’s name twice, and the words “*Be Hanged*,” the last word being the 265th up the column (counting ‘*a-foot*’ and ‘*a-while*’ as two words). If we count them as one, we find Hanged the 263, which not only agrees with *Hang*, p. 53, M. W. W. (Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon), but agrees with ‘*you*’ (Hog), 263, p. 228, “Resuscitatio,” giving us:

Hang Hanged Hog Hanged (by identity).

The cipher proofs that Hog is Bacon are simply overwhelming and everywhere. For example, upon this page 228, “Resuscitatio,” we find these words and numbers:—

your		224		
name		225		
is		226		
<i>Bacon</i>	121	227	105	394
and		228		393
mine		229		392
is		230		391
<i>Hog</i>	122	231	104	390

Subtract the first column 122 (against Hog) from the 4th column 390, and we get : $390 - 122 = 268$.

Upon page 53, M. W. W., the 268th word is Bacon exactly,—thus identifying Bacon with Hog. Upon this page 228, “Resuscitatio,” there are 225 italic words, and the reader sees against this number stands *Name*, showing that it is a cipher page for the warrant or proof that Hog is a disguise for Bacon. If we continue the passage quoted, and collate p. 53, M. W. W. we get :—

And	232	389
in	233	388
all	234	387
ages	235	386 P. 53 M.W.W., end of scene up.
Hog	123	236 103 385 { <i>Hig</i> 24 236 { 228
and	237	{ <i>Hag</i> 25 237 { 227
Bacon	124	238 102 383 { <i>Hog</i> 26 238 { 226

The reader will see that Bacon (“Resuscitatio”) is 238 all counted down the page, and Hog is 238 all counted down p. 53, M. W. W., also. He will find dozens of collusions. For example if he adds 26 to 238 (italic number down to number all counted down) Hog, p. 53, M.W.W., he gets 264, which is the number of the third Hog 264 in the line :—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon.

If he will subtract (Hog) $385 - 123 = 262$; the number of the second Hog 262, p. 53, M. W. W. If he adds the 1st and 3rd columns “Resuscitatio,” p. 228, he will always get 226.

$$123 + 103 = 226. \quad 124 + 102 = 226.$$

226 is the number of Hog from the end of the scene, pages 53, 54, M. W. W. Subtract :—

$$\text{Bacon} = 383 - 124 = 259. \quad \textit{Accusativo}, \text{ p. 53, M. W. W.}$$

Upon page 53, M. W. W., we find the word Hog three times, and its numbers are 238, 262, 264; Bacon 268.

If the reader will turn to table of page 53 (column 106), M. W. W., he will find this in italics :—

<i>Accusativo</i>	33	Italics down	259	104	up the column
<i>hing</i>	34	do.	260	103	204 up the entire scene
<i>hang</i>	35	do.	261	102	203
<i>hog</i>	36	do.	262	101	202
{ Hang			263	100	201 }
{ Hog			264	99	200 } 263 hang-hog
is			265	98	199 264
Latin			266	97	198 265
for			267	96	197 266
Bacon			268	95	196 267

If we deduct the italic numbers from the 2nd column or numbers all counted down we get 226 :—

259	260	261	262	against <i>Accusativo, hing hang hog</i>
33	34	35	36	
—	—	—	—	—
226	226	226	226	

We must first remark here that *Hang Hog* is joined in the folio by a hyphen, and may count as one word. In this case Bacon is the 267th word down the column, and not the 268th. If we add the 1st italic numbers to the third column, we get always 137. (Third column are numbers up the column all c.)

$$33+104=137. \quad 34+103=137. \quad 35+102=137. \quad 36+101=137.$$

Upon page 228, "Resuscitatio," 1671, the 137th word in italics is Hanged. Now as the connection of the line :—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon,

turns upon *Hanged* to establish itself as an insertion by Francis Bacon, and in cipher connection with this page of the "Resuscitatio," Apophthegm 36, the reader must see this is very striking. It declares the *Accusativo*, or objective case to be *Hanged Hog*, which is legitimately *Bacon*. It says by way of inimitable jest the Accusative (Accused we may say?) Hog is Hanged. How do we get the "is"? We find this word Hanged is not only the

137th word in italics, but the 265th, all counted down. Look up above, and the word following Hog is the conjunction “*is*” (the 265th word) giving us in sequence

Hog Hanged.

If we omit the apparent error of (a a pass?), upon this page 228 of the “Resuscitatio” we get :—

	(without error).						(with error).					
	Hanged	137	264	89	356	or	137	265	89	356		
(bis)	Hanged	145	274	81	346	or	145	275	81	346		

These are the *true numbers* as will be found upon the tables, being exhaustively collated with the originals,—p. 228, “Resus.” 1671. In one case Hanged is 264, in the other 265, all counted *down* this page 228. Look at *Hog*, p. 53, M. W. W.; it is exactly the 264th word down also! So that *Hanged* either falls upon *Hog* 264, or follows it 265 (“*is*.”) If we count *Hang-Hog* as one word, then “*Latin*” instead of being 266 is 265, and we get by congruity :—

Hang-Hog is *hanged* for Bacon.

Bacon is either the 267 or 268th word down the column. Upon page 54 (column 104, Histories), we find “*Bacon’s*” the 198th word down the column, and 163 up. Subtract and add the column number, 104 :—

$$198 - 104 = 94. \quad 163 + 104 = 267.$$

Now 94 *up*, p. 53, M. W. W., is “*I*” (following “*Bacon*”), and 267 is either “*For*,” precedent to Bacon (268), or “*Bacon*” itself 267, giving us “*For I*,” or “*I Bacon*.” As we have to deal with this problem in its initiatory and tentative aspects, we desire to treat it scientifically, and to give the alternative counts of questionable double or single words, so as to meet hostile criticism. The plea for column paging is that as there are two columns on every page of the 1623 Folio, we must number them. The further plea of introducing the column numbers as a modifying factor is that they are the connecting and directing links.

This will be proved in many ways. For example, on column 101, p. 53 of the "Histories," 1st K. H. IV., we find the line :—

Gammon of Bacon,

being the 369, 370, and 371st words down the page. Deduct the column number 101; $369 - 101 = 268$, $370 - 101 = 269$, $371 - 101 = 270$. Now these last results upon page 53, M. W. W., are (all counted down) :—

268	Bacon	or	I	268	Gammon
269	I	or warrant	269	of	
270	Warrant	or	You	270	Bacon.

Similarly (inversely) we find if we add the column number, 106, to "Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon," we get

Hang	263 + 106 = 369	or treating Hang	Hang	369	Gammon
Hog	264 + 106 = 370	Hog as one word	Hog	369	Gammon
is	265 + 106 = 371		is	370	of
Hang Hog is Gammon of Bacon.			Latin	371	Bacon.

The object of this is so plain that it almost establishes its claim to be genuine. Because here we have the fact made clear that *Hang Hog* is really meant for a "Gammon of Bacon," and touches to the heart the Hanged Hog "Apophthegm" story of Sir Nicholas Bacon, p. 228, "Resuscitatio," 1671. The critic in doubt of this has only to look at our table, or count the italic words down to Hog (*Hang Hog*), p. 53, col. 106 M. W. W., which he will find number 36. This Apophthegm is also 36. Why 36? Because there are 36 plays in the 1623 folio (counting "Troilus and Cressida," not in the catalogue). This 36 represents the plays. It is the tie or index for the connection of the plays with Bacon's works, or what he terms the *frame*, or number holding the portrait of the plays. Its addition or subtraction means just the marrying conjunction of the cipher and its proof. We find this directly we add 36 to 228—the paging of the

"Resuscitatio," on which we find this 36th Apophthegm with the Hanged Hog story ; we get 264 or Hog.

$$(Hog) \ 228 + 36 = 264 \text{ Hog} = (\text{be}) \ 265 \text{ Hanged.}$$

If we add the number of the Apophthegm, viz., 36, to :—

Name	$225 + 36 = 261$	Hang
is	$226 + 36 = 262$	Hog
Bacon	$227 + 36 = 263$	Hang or Hang Hog 263
and	$228 + 36 = 264$	Hog
mine	$229 + 36 = 265$	is 265 (all counted) Hanged.

Upon page 228, "Resuscitatio," there are exactly 225 words in italics, and the 225th word from the top is *Name*, just what we are seeking. If we add 36 (the Apophthegm number) to this we get 261 :—

$$225 + 36 = 261.$$

Now p. 53, M. W. W., Hang Hog are the 261st and 262nd words. They are the 35th and 36th words in italics down the page, and if we subtract this we get

$$261 - 36 = 225 \quad 261 - 35 = 226$$

Which we have found on p. 228, ("Resuscitatio,") *Name is*, giving us *Hang Hog is Name*, 227 Bacon. If the reader will turn to page 53, M. W. W., he will find the first Hog 238 all counted down. Compare p. 228, "Resuscitatio":—

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{Bacon} & 124 & 238 & 102 & 385 \\ \end{array}$$

Deduct the first column from the last, $385 - 124 = 261$, which is Hang, p. 53, M. W. W.:—

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hang} & 35 & 261 \\ \text{Hog} & 36 & 262 \end{array}$$

Add 1st and 3rd columns, $124 + 102 = 226$. Deduct $262 - 36$ (Hog) = 226—giving us Hang Bacon, which is an exquisite jest

upon Hog, for if we Hang Bacon, we get Hanged Bacon, which is Hog, and on the play of which the entire Apophthegm revolves! *Hanged Hog* is Bacon or Hanged Bacon, and the last is of course Hog. Take this Hog :—

Hog 122 231 104 390

Subtract as before 1st and 4th columns

390—122=268

Page 53, M. W. W., Bacon is the 268th word all counted down (or if the 267th, the 268th gives us the word "I"), take this :—

Judge		254	367
Bacon	127	255	366
<i>you</i>	128	256	365
<i>and</i>	129	257	364
<i>I</i>	130	258	363
<i>cannot</i>	131	259	362
<i>be</i>	132	260	361
<i>kindred</i>	133	261	360
<i>except</i>	134	262	359
<i>you</i>	135	263	358
<i>he</i>	136	264	357
<i>hanged</i>	137	265	356

These are the exhaustive direct table counts ; 1st column, italic words in order down only ; 2nd column all counted down ; 3rd column italic words up ; and 4th all up page 228 of the "Resuscitatio," 1671.

Note that the addition of the 1st and 3rd columns (italics) *gives us everlastingly* (throughout the page) 226 ! Compare the entire group of words, p. 53, M.W.W. :—

Accusativo	33=259	(subtract)	226
Hing	34=260	(subtract)	226
Harg	35=261	(subtract)	226
Hog	36=262	(subtract)	226

As much as to identify this group with this page 228 of the "Resuscitatio." Now particularly mark that the 3rd column subtracted from the 4th everlastingly gives the same result, 267, which is Bacon, p. 53, M.W.W., or its precedent "*For*"—(if we make Bacon 268)—"*For Bacon*" 267, 268, or 266, 267.

Note that "*Except You Be Hanged*," 262 263 264 265, are congruous.

"Resus."	except	262	p. 53	M.W.	Hog	262
	you (Hog)	263			Hang	263
	be	264			Hog	264
	hanged	265			is	265

Telling us plainly, "*Except Hog hang be hog hanged*," and the conclusion is *Hanged*, following *Hog* in sequence. If we omit the double a (a a pass) *Hog* and *Hanged* agree 264. All doubt as to cipher existence in collusion with the plays on this page 228, "Resuscitatio," must vanish directly, we examine again these first words:—

Apoph.	36	Sir	142			
	Nicholas	119	143	107	478	
	Bacon	120	144	106	477	

If* we add col. 106 (p. 53, M. W. W.) to 36 (Hog 36, 262), we get the first figure, $106+36=142$ (Sir). If we add the first and second cols., we get Hog twice over:—

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Nicholas} & \left\{ 119+143=262, \text{Hog, p. 53, M. W. W.} \right. \\ \text{Bacon} & \left. \left\{ 120+144=264, \text{Hog, p. 53, M. W. W.} \right. \right. \end{array}$$

If we deduct the 3rd col. from 4th, we get:—

$$\begin{aligned} 478-107 &= 371 = \text{Bacon 371, p. 53, 1st K. H. IV.} \\ 477-106 &= 371 = \text{Bacon 371, p. 53, 1st K. H. IV.} \end{aligned}$$

* If we add 143 to the paging, 228, we get $228+143=371$, showing a paging connection between page 53, 1st. K. H. IV., and this page.

Mr. Donnelly makes Bacon 371 on this page. Add the first 3 columns all together :

119	120	Compare Gammon	369, p. 53, 1st K. H. IV.
143	144	of	370, p. 53, , ,
107	106	Bacon	371, p. 53, , ,
—	—		
369	370		

Giving us at once the two chief words, *Hog Hog*, 262, 264 and *Gammon of Bacon*, as if alluding to this Apophthegm in cipher connection with the plays, pages 53, M. W. W., and p. 53, 1st K. H. IV. In fact we get :—

Apoph. 36	Sir	142	36 Hog, 36+106=142
	Nicholas	Gammon	Hog
	Bacon	of	Bacon. Hog.

That the name *Francis* upon column 107 of the Histories is in cipher collusion with page 228, "Resuscitatio," will not bear a moment's doubt, after examination of the truth of our figures and proof. We take for example the 36th word in italics from the commencement of the scene (p. 55, really 53), and find it "*Francis*."

Francis. 36 (italics), 328 (all c.), 191 (page only), 250 up the page.

Now, if our theory is correct, this particular *Francis* (36) ought to be found in collusion with the 36th Apophthegm, p. 228 of the 1671 "Resuscitatio," and here it is—in half-a-dozen ways, with the first words of the Apophthegm :—

Apoph. 36	Sir	142.
	Nicholas	119 143 107 478
	Bacon	120 144 106 477

To begin with, here are columns 106 and 107, upon which we find in the Comedies Hang, Hog and Bacon, and 106 and 107 of the Histories, from whence we take our Francis and its count from the opening of the scene, column 106. Directly we add the two

centre columns, we get 250, which we find is Francis. Directly we subtract column 107 (on which it occurs) from 250 (Francis), we get 143 or 2nd column, (Nicholas) back; and if we subtract 106 from 250 we get 144 or Bacon. Directly we add the Apophthegm number 36 to 119 and 120, we get :—

$$36+119=155 \quad 36+120=156.$$

Upon this same page of the Histories, col. 107, we find the 155th and 156th words to be down the page “*Calling Francis.*” Francis, in fact, is the 156th word, and agrees thus with Bacon, giving us :—

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Calling } 155 \\ \text{Francis } 156 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sir} \\ \text{Nicholas } 119+36=155 \\ \text{Bacon } 120+36=156 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hog } 262 \\ \text{Hog } 264 \end{array} \right.$$

Directly we add the two first columns we get :—

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{1st and 2nd cols. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 119+143=262 \\ 120+144=264 \end{array} \right. & \text{Upon col. 106 p. 53 M.W.W. } 262 \text{ Hog} \\ \text{1st and 2nd c.l.s. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} " \\ " \end{array} \right. & \text{, , , } \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Hog} \\ \text{Hog} \end{array}$$

Add the 2nd and 3rd columns :—

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 143+107=250 \\ 144+106=250 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Francis } 250 \\ \text{Francis } 250 \end{array} \right\}$$

So we get three times this :—

Sir
Nicholas calling Francis Hog.
Bacon Francis Francis Hog.

The next word in italics upon page 228, “*Resuscitatio,*” is *Bacon* (bis), see table :—

(36 Apophthegm.) Bacon 121 227 105 394.

Look at *Francis* and add 1st to 3rd columns,—

$$36+191=227, \text{ or subtract } 227-36=191.$$

We have another curious relationship to point out, viz.: that upon page 53, 1st K. H. IV., we find Bacon the 371st word down

column 101. Mr Donnelly pointed out that $53 \times 7 = 371$. Now the real paging is 51 (corrected), of this page 53, 1st K. H. IV. If we multiply these figures :—

$$51 \times 7 = 357.$$

Upon page 228, “Resuscitatio,” we find the 357th word up is precedent to Hanged, thus :—

<i>be</i>	136	264	90	357
<i>Hanged</i>	137	265	89	356

And, to convince the reader, he will find up p. 53 (51), 1st K. H. IV.:—

Bacon 371 90 up

—giving us another clue to the relationship of “Be” and “Bacon.”

We maintain that all this is Bacon’s “Philosophical Grammar,” mentioned, 1640 “Advancement” on p. 53 (55 corrected), falsely numbered, to indicate Shakespeare, and to point to pages 53, M. W. W., and p. 53, 1st K. H. IV. (false for 51), Gammon of Baeon, and p. 53, 1st K. H. IV. (false 55), where we have been dealing with Francis. Thus there are three pages 53 in the plays, on which we find Bacon, Bacon, Francis, viz.: 53 M. W. W., 53 (51), 1st K. H. IV., 53 (55), 1st K. H. IV. and 54, paged 56. This Grammar is a cipher, *not a literary Grammar*, as Bacon tells us, and we find it under the Folio Play number 36 in the VIth Book, upon pages corresponding with the numbers of Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon. Our theory is that these *false and real 52 and 53 pagings correspond to a false and real Shakespeare*, who was 52 and 53 (see inscription upon the Stratford monument). The real page 52 of 1st K. H. IV. is numbered 54 falsely, and it is here we find *Bacon’s Bacon* (twice). Directly

we bring in the column paging, we get our old figures, 269 268, 267, or “*For Bacon I*,” p. 53, M. W. W.:—

On	197	164+104=268	Bacon	268 and	Page 52,
Bacons	198	163+104=267	for	267 Book	1st
on	199	162+104=266	Latin	266 secret	K. H. IV.

Upon page 53, 1st K. H. IV., column 101 (Histories), we find these words:—

be	362	99 up	100 up	(counting “gel”)
hanged	363	98 or	99	

Directly we subtract the column number 101 we get

$$362 - 101 = 261 \quad 363 - 101 = 262$$

Upon page 53, M. W. W., column 106 (Comedies), we find the play numbers 35 36 (italics down) against these two words, which are also 261 262, all counted down the columns:—

column	{ Hang 35	261	102	collate	{ be	261	(362-101)=261
106	{ Hog	36	262	101	{ hang'd	262	(363-101)=262

Now add the numbers of Hang Hog (up page 53, M. W. W.), to their numbers down (2nd and 3rd columns), and we get:—

$$261 + 102 = 363 \quad 262 + 101 = 363$$

See above; *hang'd* 363, telling us twice over, reciprocally and inversely, that:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Hang } (261 + 102) = 363 & (\text{is}) \text{ Hang'd } 363 \\ \text{Hog } (262 + 101) = 363 & \text{Hang'd } 363 \end{array}$$

But it does not end here. From the end of the scene, page 54 M. W. W., we find to the top of the page another 101 words, and if we make a table of the entire William, Hog scene, pages 53, 54, M. W. W., we get:—

column	{ Hang 35 (italics d)	261	up 102	page only 203	up from end
106	{ Hog	36	262	101	202 [of scene]
Histories.	{ Hang		263	100	201
	{ Hog		264	99	200

Look up above at “*be Hang'd.*” They are the 99th and 100th, words up their page, and again agree with Hang Hog, giving us:—

Hang be
Hog Hanged.

Add the column No. 101 to these figures, 100 99, (or 99 98), and we get

$100 + 101 = 201$, $99 + 101 = 200$, again agreeing with Hang Hog.

Bacon has taken extraordinary pains to identify Hang'd with Hog and Hang Hog, not only here, but over and over again, as we shall show. Upon this page we again find the words “*Be Hang'd*” a second time, and they are as follows:—

{ be	199 or 200 (Heigh-ho 2 words)	262 up 263 (with gel.)
hang'd	200 201 (Heigh-ho 2 words)	261 up 262

Here again Hang'd agrees exactly with the same words Hang and Hog, by either count (200), and up also, as may be seen by the numbers 261 262, our old friends, Hang Hog again.

Bacon's object is clearly to tell us Hang Hog is Hanged Hog and relates to the 36th Apophthegm jest of Sir Nicholas Bacon, in which Hog and Bacon can only be related or kindred, on condition of the Judge that *Hog be Hunged*. Judge Bacon says:—

“I cannot be kindred except you be hang'd.”

Directly we collate this page 53, of 1st K. H. IV., with page 228, “Resuscitatio,” we find palpable collusion of numbers with text. For example:—

Page 53	{ Gammon 369 92	collate	{ except 134 262 92 359	Hog 262
1st K.H. IV	of 370 91	p. 228	you 135 263 91 358	Lang 263
	Bacon 371 90		be 136 264 90 357	Hog 264
	and 372 89	Resus.	hang'd 137 265 89 356	is 265

Collate these two passages, page 228, “Resuscitatio”:—

	No. 2.						No. 1.				
<i>bis</i>	is	139	268	87	353		<i>cannot</i>	131	259	95	362
	not	140	269	86	352		<i>be</i>	132	260	94	361
	Bacon		270		351		<i>kindred</i>	133	261	93	360
	<i>until</i>	141	271	85	350		<i>except</i>	134	262	92	359
	<i>it</i>	142	272	84	349		<i>you</i>	135	263	91	358
	<i>is</i>	143	273	83	348		<i>be</i>	136	264	90	357
	<i>well</i>	144	274	82	347		<i>hanged</i>	137	265	89	356
	<i>hanged</i>	145	275	81	346		<i>for</i>	138	266	88	355
						Hog		267			354

If we collate these passages and subtract or add the columns we get some curious results. Take the 3rd and 4th columns of the 2nd Table and subtract, also of table 1.

No. 2.	No. 1.	
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 353 - 87 = 266 \\ 352 - 86 = 266 \\ 350 - 85 = 265 \\ 349 - 84 = 265 \\ 348 - 83 = 265 \\ 347 - 82 = 265 \\ 346 - 81 = 265 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 362 - 95 = 267 \\ 361 - 94 = 267 \\ 360 - 93 = 267 \\ 359 - 92 = 267 \\ 358 - 91 = 267 \\ 357 - 90 = 267 \\ 356 - 89 = 267 \\ 355 - 88 = 267 \end{array} \right.$	Words all counted up, p. 228, and italics also up; subtracted.

Now let us add the two centre columns together.

No. 2.	No. 1.	
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 268 + 87 = 355 \\ 269 + 86 = 355 \\ 271 + 85 = 356 \\ 272 + 84 = 356 \\ 273 + 83 = 356 \\ 274 + 82 = 356 \\ 275 + 81 = 356 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 259 + 95 = 354 \\ 260 + 94 = 354 \\ 261 + 93 = 354 \\ 262 + 92 = 354 \\ 263 + 91 = 354 \\ 264 + 90 = 354 \\ 265 + 89 = 354 \\ 266 + 88 = 354 \end{array} \right.$	Words <i>all</i> counted down and italics counted down added together, p. 228.

We collate these two passages because, not only are they almost exactly identical, but they form and embrace the pith of the story we are examining, and it is just upon this word *Hanged* that the entire proof, if there be a cipher herein, ought to revolve.

First mark that we everlastinglly get in one case the number 267, which the reader will see is Hog, all counted down this page 228, table 2. Another constant result is the number 265, and we

find (similarly) in the same table, 2nd col., the 265th word Hanged. We also find another of our constant numbers 356 against Hanged and another constant number 354 against Hog. We have now Hog Hanged, whose numbers are,

<i>Hog</i>	267	354
<i>Hanged</i>	265	356

And we have all these numbers given to us *constantly*, not in one table, but in both !!! This proves how all these figures are arranged, so as to combine and concentrate round the words *Hanged Hog!* The subtraction and addition of six different columns result in giving us the four figures against *Hanged Hog!* If this does not prove a cipher on this page, nothing ever will convince the critic who tests the truth of our figures. Now here are some striking facts, which we ask to be verified. Upon page 53, M. W. W., we find the words :—

Hang-Hog is Latin for Bacon I warrant you.

If we count Hang-Hog, which is hyphenated, as one word (which Mr. Donnelly would certainly endorse) Bacon is the 267th word exactly down the page. The 265th word is “*is*” counting *Hang Hog* as two words, which makes Bacon 268. How important this 267 is in this cipher problem is shown upon page 52 (column 99, Histories), where we find these words and their numbers down the column.

p. 52, 1st K. H. IV., Column 99 (Histories).	Secret 266	222
	Book 267	221

If the reader will go back to our number 2 first (left hand) subtraction, he will find we get two sets of figures giving 266. Look at number 266 down table (following hanged). It is :—

For 266

In short the results we obtained constantly were 265, 266, 267, (and their 4th column co-efficients). These numbers are :—

Hanged	265			
for	266	Secret	266	
Hog	267	Book	267	

Who is hanged for *Hog*? Upon page 53, M. W. W., Bacon is 268 or 267. Look at this:—

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{Hog} & 267 & 354 \\ \text{Is} & 139 & 268 & 87 & 353 \end{matrix} \right.$	"Resuscitatio," p. 228.
--	-------------------------

Now we have Bacon as follows, page 53, M. W. W., *either* one or the other counts being unalterable, accordingly as Hang Hog is counted *as one or two words*:—

Bacon	267	or For	267	
I	268	Bacon	268	

We get Hog in congruity with "*Bacon*" or "*for*" and "*is*" in congruity with *I* or *Bacon* (268), giving us:—

Hanged for Hog is Bacon (or) I.

If we collate page 53, M. W. W., with these words, *Hog is*, page 228, "Resuscitatio," we get—

Hog	267	For	267	or Bacon	267	
is	268	Bacon	268	or	I	268

Giving us *Hog is for Bacon, or Hog is Bacon I.*

The sum of the italic words (1st & 3rd columns) throughout this page is 226, and no doubt it is a base number for Hog upon page 53, M. W. W., column 106.

There are three *Hog* words on that column, and they are all interconnected by their italic or other numbers. We find the first:—

- 1st. Hog 26 (italics down) 226 from end of scene (page 54) up.
- 2nd. Hog 36 262 !!! (262—36—226).

So that we find the first and second are related by 36, which we find is the italic number also.

262—36—226.

3rd. Hog 264, subtract 36=228, page of "Resuscitatio" on which the 36th Apophthegm with Hanged Hog story is found. The critic must see at once the connection between the line:—

Hang-Hog is Latin for Bacon

and this page 228 of the "Resuscitatio." The connecting link is 36, being the italic number of Hog, the number of the Apophthegm 36 and the number of the plays in the 1623 Folio. We find in the above line :

Hang 263 down,	100 up,	page only, 201 end of scene up
Hog 264 down 99		200

Deduct 36 from 264

$$264 - 36 = 228.$$

Here is our page 228 of the "Resuscitatio" with the 36th Apophthegm, which add to it :—

$$228 + 36 = 264 \text{ Hog, p. 53, M. W. W.}$$

Giving us back Hog and saying as plainly as possible Hog or Hang Hog, page 228, "Resuscitatio," Apophthegm 36. Directly we look down at the 264th word (omitting a in *a a pass*) we find it

Hanged 264.	Hog 264.
(counting error) or Hanged 265	be 136 264 (Hog).
Add 36 to 100 (against Hang)=136, giving us	
Hang be Hanged (the sequent word).	

Let the critic understand we believe the error is purposely introduced, and we dare not take liberties with it. Experts must decide whether the cipher sequence depends upon its correction or retention. Correcting it we get

except 262	page 53, M. W. W.	Hang
You (Hog) 262		Hog
be 263		Hang
hanged 264		Hog

This is unmistakeable, but it leads to difficulties in other points,

and we believe it is not the final and real count. This point affects the complete solution of the problem but leaves our proofs untouched. Remember it only affects one column (after 164 165), and does not touch the words in italics. “*You be Hanged*” are key words corresponding to “*Hang Hog*” is or Hog Hang Hog 262 263 264:—

Hog Hang Hog. You (Hog) be Hanged.

The italic numbers:—

You	$135 - 35 = 100$	p. 53, M. W. W. Hang 100 up page
be	$136 - 35 = 101$	Hog 101
Hanged	$137 - 35 = 102$	Hang 102

prove our discovery. If we subtract the play numbers 35 and 36 we get:—

$$\begin{array}{lll} 135 - 36 = 99 & 136 - 36 = 100 & 137 - 36 = 101 \\ \text{Hang } 99 & 264 \\ \text{Hog } 100 & 263 \\ \text{Hog } 101 & 262 \end{array}$$

The two great important numbers upon page 228, “*Resuscitatio*,” are 225 and 226; because there are 225 words in italics, and the sum of the italics is against every word (up and down) 226, or one more.

“BACON'S SECRET BOOK.”

It is our opinion that the “Secret Book,” introduced upon page 52, column 99, of the Histories, is nothing else but the 1671 “Resuscitatio,” containing the 36th Apophthegm with the Hanged Hog story of Sir Nicholas Bacon. It is a very singular coincidence that this passage of the text, commencing,

And now I will unclasp a Secret Book,

counting up the page, gives us with its first word the same number as the page on which we find the story, viz., 228; and (down) the numbers correspond with Hang Hog, page 53, M. W. W. Here they are :—

And	260	228	Collate	<i>Accusativo</i>	260	be	260
now	261	227		Hang	261	kindred	261
I	262	226		Hog	262	except	262
will	263	225		Hang-Hog	263	you	263
unclasp	264	224		is	264	be	264
a	265	223		Latin	265	Hanged	265
Secret	266	222		for	266	for	266
Book	267	221		Bacon	267	Hog	267

The first *Hang Hog* is not hyphenated, but the second is, and we may fairly argue or suppose it is intended to count as *one word*. The reader sees how very aptly the congruous numbers read—

Secret Book, for Bacon, for Hog.

But the greatest and most convincing proof lies in the extraordinary fact that, if upon our table of page 228, “Resuscitatio,” we subtract the 4th column, or count all up and the italic column up also, against the pith of the story, we always get 267.

You	98	365	subtract	365—98=267	Book Bacon	267
and	97	364		364—97=267	Book Bacon	267
I	96	363		363—96=267	Book Bacon	267
cannot	95	362		362—95=267	Book Bacon	267
be	94	361		361—94=267	Book Bacon	267
kindred	93	360		360—93=267	Book Bacon	267
except	92	359		359—92=267	Book Bacon	267
you	91	358		358—91=267	Book Bacon	267
be	90	357		357—90=267	Book Bacon	267
hanged	89	356		356—89=267	Book Bacon	267

And if we count Hang-Hog (hyphenated) as one word, p. 53, M. W. W., then Bacon is the 267th word down the column.

THE VOCATIVE CASE.

Collate column 106 Comedies with column 106 Histories:

Col. 106, Cmds. Remember	78 up	as	78 up.	Col. 106, Hist.
<i>William</i>	77	Tom	77	
<i>Focative</i>	76	Dick	76	
is	75	and	75	
<i>Caret</i>	74	Francis	74	

(East-cheape one word).

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon.

Both these counts are up from the bottom of their respective columns both 106. This is very remarkable; because although we have the word Bacon on (page 53, M. W. W.) this column 106 (in the line Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon), we have no Christian name *Francis*, but find it on an exactly identical numbered page, and agreeing with *Caret*, in the same up count; (or, if we count East-Cheape as two words agreeing with "is" 75). The vocative is the calling or *summoning* case, and applies particularly to *christian names*. Bacon could not introduce the name *Francis*

upon the same page as the word *Bacon*, without betraying his secret out of hand. He therefore (we propose) relegates it 22 times to a particular page of the Histories, agreeing with this grammatical scene of the M. W. W., in paging and numbers, viz., 53, 54, M. W. W., 53, 54, 1st K. H. IV. (falsely paged 55, 56), columns 106, 107 Comedies, 106, 107 Histories. What seems to us suggested is "*Francis is (75) Caret*" (74) in sequence or congruity, viz., *wanting* to complete the full name, Francis Bacon. Upon this column, where we find *Francis*, a few words above it we find the word *Names*:

Their Names as Tom, Dick, and *Francis*.

Names is the 79th from the bottom (80th "*East Cheape*," two words).

Upon column 106 Comedies we find (counting also up the page),

<i>Vocativo</i>	80,	collate <i>their</i> 80, or <i>names</i> 80
O	79,	names 79

Upon column 107 (same scene, p. 54, M. W. W.) we find the word *Christian* again, the 80th from the end of the scene.

Column 107 (Comedies) *Christian* 80 (up); Column 106 (Histories)

Names 79.

Considering one word is upon column 107 and the other upon 106, if we subtract each number 80 and 79 from their respective columns 107, 106, we arrive at congruous figures.

$$107 - 80 = 27 \quad 106 - 79 = 27$$

O *Christian Names*

Seeming to suggest that the *Vocativo O* is a blank or wanting, (*Caret*), viz. *Francis*, absent upon this page with *Bacon* upon it, but elsewhere on a similar numbered page, indicated as the wanting or *calling case*.

This indeed is our theory, of which we are convinced, that every word *Francis*, column 107 (Hist.) is in cipher collusion with *Bacon*, or the synonyms for *Bacon*, viz., *Me*, *Hog*, *Hang*,

Anon. In short the expert will find upon exhaustive and inductive experiment that the words are congruous or in sequence direct

Vocativo (O) Christian Names.

In this cipher words may be sequents, and a fatal error may arise from overlooking this fact. If a word is the next number to another likely one, it is as valuable a hint as if it agreed with it, and the column paging must always enter into the problem. We can at once prove this to be the case by the following example. Upon column 107, page 54, M. W. W., we find the word "Step," and upon column 107 (also mark) of Histories, page 54 (also) 1st K. H. IV., we find another "Step," and these are their numbers:—

- p. 54, M. W. W. *Step* 167, 267 up. (Col. 107, Comedies).
 p. 54, 1st. K. H. IV., *Step* 167, 274 up. (Col. 107, Histories).

1st columns down, second up.—Now here is not only proof of cipher collusion, but of a profounder interconnection. Either add 107 to 167, or subtract it from 274.

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{Step } 107 + 167 &= 274. \\ \textit{Step } 274 - 107 &= 167. \end{aligned}$$

Showing that the column number 107 (on which these *two identical words* are found), is the *difference number* between their respective number 167 274. This is doubtless a key word for a *Cipher Step*. Nobody can possibly doubt the existence of this cipher, who proves such facts as these upon carefully constructed tables, as we have. The above relationship of 167 and 107 and 274, is very easily explained, but the explanation strengthens the proof of cipher existence.

Upon column 107 (Histories), or the *Francis* scene column, p. 56 (really 54), 1st K. H. IV., there are exactly 339 words, omitting the final fraction of a word "cal." (calling belonging to top of the next column), or 440 counting it.

Upon the second scene, p. 54, M. W. W., there are 332 words.

$$\text{Subtract} \quad 439 - 332 = 107$$

The reader will see how extraordinary it is to find exactly a difference of 107 words between these two pieces, viz.:—Column 107, Histories, and the piece of Scene II., column 107, Comedies. Because every scene or piece ends and begins a new cipher count, we believe, or have reasons for believing.

Let the reader open our table of column 107 Histories (page 56, 1st K. H. IV.) Let him turn to the first word *Francis* on this page. It is the 156th down the page; the 293rd word from the commencement of the scene; the 26th in italics down the page; the 32nd from the opening of the scene; the 6th in italics up the column; the 285th up the column:—

Column 107.—*Francis* 26 156 6 285 32 293

Don't let the reader be alarmed at all these figures. In a problem of this sort we may be certain that if a cipher really exists, and is no mare's nest, every figure should count for something, and we are upon an inductively scientific basis if we exhaust all possible and probable counts, that is from the top and bottom of the columns, and from the beginning of collateral scenes. As we find the scene opens upon column 106 (corresponding to William scene, column 106, Comedies), with the first *Francis* that side, we are bound to take the entire scene into account. This is particularly to be insisted, because there are 137 (136 "East-Cheape" one word) words upon column 106 of this scene, and we have profound reasons for believing this is a key number (or one of them) seeing "*be Hanged*" are the 136th and 137th words in italics, page 228, "Resuscitatio," and seeing page 53 M. W. Windsor we find:—

{	Numbers	136	227	be	227	136
is		137	226			

Now our theory is that the column paging numbers play

first part in this problem. Add the column number 107 to 156, and we get :—

$$156 + 107 = 263.$$

The first word of the line :

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon I warrant you,

is the 263rd down page 53, M. W. W. (column 106, the Comedies). If Hog is a disguise for Bacon, Hang, its *precedent* (mark the word), ought, or might correspond to Francis, thus :—

$$\begin{array}{lll} 263 & \text{Hang} & \textit{Francis} \\ 264 & \text{Hog} & \textit{Bacon}. \end{array} \quad 156 + 107 = 263$$

The next word on the table is “*that*.”

$$\begin{array}{lll} 263 & \text{Hang} & \textit{Francis} \\ 264 & \text{Hog} & \textit{That} \end{array} \quad 156 = 263$$

$$157 + 107 = 264$$

Now it is well worthy a note that the demonstrative pronoun, *Hic*, *Haec*, *Hoc* (of which Hog is the accusative case, identified with Bacon), is Latin for “*this*” or “*that*” particular person or thing. Now deduct 32 (number of italic words) from 293 words all counted from opening of the scene (as is also the italic number): $293 - 32 = 261$.

This is a second confirmation of our first discovery, for upon p. 53, M. W. W., we find Hang Hog Hang Hog twice repeated in succession, thus :—

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Hang} & 35 & 261 \\ \text{Hog} & 36 & 262 \\ \text{Hang} & 263 & \textit{Francis} \\ \text{Hog} & 264. & 156 + 107 = 263 \end{array}$$

So that it is very curious to find we get *Francis twice corresponding with Hang*. Directly we subtract 293 and 156, number of Francis (down), we get :—

$$293 - 156 = 137.$$

Upon page 228, "Resuscitatio," we find the 137th word in italics down the page to be Hanged :—

be	136	264	90	357	{	Hog	264,	M. W. W.
Hanged	137	265	81	356		is	265.	

But we have already got Hang twice in collusion with Francis. So we have Hang Hanged. Look at the figures against "be Hanged ;" they are 264 265, which upon page 53, M. W. W., are "*Hog is*" in the line

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon.

Let the reader subtract 6 from 285 against Francis.

$$285 - 6 = 279.$$

Examine page 53, M. W. W., and we find 279, *Focative* or *Vocative*, which falls in with the word "*calling*."

(155 + 107 = 262) calling	the	278	{ column 106, M. W. W. Hog 262]
(285 - 6 = 279) <i>francis Focative</i>	279	Hang 263]	

The critic must confess this is curious, and too ingenious for us to lay claim to its invention. Let the reader subtract 32 from 293 and the sequent words; he will get all the numbers of the line :—

Hang Hog, Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon, I warrant you.

—which are 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271.

				Add the column to numbers down.
156	Francis	32	293 - 32 = 261	Hang } 156 + 107 = 263 Hang
157	that	294 - 32 = 262	Hog } 157 + 107 = 264 Hog	
158	his	295 - 32 = 263	Hang } 158 + 107 = 265 is	
159	tale	296 - 32 = 264	Hog } 159 + 107 = 266 Latin	
160	to	297 - 32 = 265	is } 160 + 107 = 267 for	
161	me	298 - 32 = 266	Latin } 161 + 107 = 268 Bacon	
162	may	299 - 32 = 267	for } 162 + 107 = 269 I	
163	be	300 - 32 = 268	Bacon } 163 + 107 = 270 Warrant	

The reader must see how extraordinary it is to find two separate columns giving almost exactly the same result, and, in an informal way, giving doggerel sense, in harmony with our

theory that the tale of Hang'd Hog in the 36th Apophthegm, "Resuscitatio," is "*for Bacon*," and points "*to Bacon*" and is a warrant for Bacon's name in connection with the plays Allow, further, that this is only the first attempt at a fearfully difficult and subtle matter, and reading it by the light of all our further discoveries it is hardly too much to say there is something in it. The 36th Apophthegm can be fairly called the "*tale*," or story, of Hanged Hog. We actually find Hog 264 agreeing with *tale* on one count, and Hanged 265 ("Resuscitatio") is either precedent or sequent to Tale, thus:—

(his) Hanged Hog Tale.

Observe that "*me*" actually agrees (one count) with "*Bacon*" 268, and that "*warrant*" agrees with "*Bacon*," also. The second Hang Hog, on p. 53, M. W. W., is a hyphenated word, and may possibly count as one word, in which case we should read Hang Hog Tale. Those that doubt our discovery have only to look at Heart, p. 56, 1st K. H. IV., col. 107, Histories.

P. 53, { Bacon 268 95 Heart 268 173 up column 107 Hist.
M. W. W. { I 269 94 Francis 269 172

Upon page 53, M. W. W. Bacon is the 268th down the page and the 95th up.

Subtract $268 - 173 = 95$ (agst heart)

Showing plainly the reciprocal collusion of the two columns. ME is related to Heart:—

ME 161 280.	
Add column number 107. $161 + 107 = 268.$	$280 - 107 = 173.$
	Heart 268 173.

Showing "*Heart*" is for (*Bacon himself*) "Me," and the sequent word "*Francis*" his Christian name.

p. 56, 1st. K.H.IV. { 268 Heart. Bacon 268
 { 269 *Francis*. I. 269 } M.W.W. p. 53.

But as one of these extracts is upon column 106 and the other

on column 107 of Comedies and Histories we must correct it thus:—

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Heart } 268 - 107 = 161 + 106 = 267 \\ \text{Francis } 269 - 107 = 162 + 106 = 268 \end{array} \right\} \text{For p. 53 M. W. W.}$$

As our desire is to prove the existence of a cipher in the plays we find on column 107 (Histories) 1st K. H. IV., p. 56:—

$$\text{me } 161 \quad 280 \quad 298 \} \text{column No. 107} \quad 161 \quad 263. \quad \text{Bacon p. 53 M.W.W.}$$

Again (bis)—me 279 162 416 } column No. 107 162 269. I p. 53 M.W.W.

The critic will see that they are in *inverse sequence*, that is that the numbers are 161 162 279 280, *down and up* or one column 161 162 (down and up the page) following each other and the other figures *up and down* 279, 280. This by itself would prove a cipher. Just think how extraordinary it is to find two words both the same ME, in double (not single) sequence! Think how far more extraordinary it is to find that directly we add the number of the column on which these words are found to 161 and 162, we get 268 and 269 which upon page 53, M. W. W., are “*Bacon I*,” or “*I Bacon*” agreeing perfectly with what we should expect to be the reply to the words “*ME ME*” *viz.*, “*I Bacon*” “*ME Bacon*” !!! Subtract 280 and the column number 107, and we get 173. Look at the 173rd word up. It stands thus:—

Heart 268 173

Now is it not doubly extraordinary to find *heart* the 268th down, or *Bacon* 268, M. W. W., again. And if we subtract 107 from 268 we get 161 against ME again, showing the manifest reciprocal ciphering of these words. Subtract 107 from 279 (in the second ME).

$$279 - 107 = 172$$

Look at No. 172 up (2nd column) of this column 107, Histories.

Francis 269, 172

Subtract 269—107=162, giving back again the 162 against ME. So it is plain, that these two ME ME's stand for Bacon

Francis, or Francis Bacon. Directly we go to p. 53, M.W.W., and subtract the column number 106 from the words—

For Bacon, 267 268

we get $267 - 106 = 161$, $268 - 106 = 162$, which are the numbers of ME ME and “*See me,*” 161 162, on this table.

There can be no doubt then that 172 173 161 162 are important numbers in this problem. Anybody testing this for themselves will at once be convinced that this cipher is no mare’s nest, but a wonderfully constructed cryptogram tied in every possible direction, up and down, across, and in every possible way. Bacon was afraid of introducing the name Bacon, upon a page covered with his Christian name *Francis*. So he had to use synonyms such as Anon, Anon, ME, ME. If we subtract 161 from 280 we get:—

$$280 - 161 = 119.$$

And this number we find against *Nicholas*, at the opening of 36th Apophthegm, p. 228, “Resuscitatio”:—

<i>Nicholas</i>	119
<i>Bacon</i>	120.

Examine again these numbers, column 107, Histories:—

<i>heart</i> 268 173	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 268 - 107 = 161 \\ 161 + 106 = 267 \end{array} \right.$	For
<i>Francis</i> 269 172	$162 + 106 = 268$	Bacon

Directly we add 107 (column number) to the two second columns, we get:—

$$173 + 107 = 280 \quad 172 + 107 = 279.$$

And both these numbers are against—

<i>ME</i> 161 280	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 280 - 107 = 173 \\ 279 - 107 = 172 \end{array} \right.$	See above.
<i>ME</i> 279 162		

We think this proves the prime part the column paging plays in the problem of this cipher. Page 53, M. W. W. (containing Bacon’s name and his Philosophical Grammar), has

columns 105 and 106 upon it. We find on column 106, *Bacon*. The name of *Francis* is upon column 107 of the Histories, and there is a difference of one unit—thus:

Comedies, column 106, p. 53. M. W. W. Bacon, 268 down.
Histories, column 107, p. 54, 1st K. H. IV. Francis, 269 down.

We now will suggest that *Francis* on this page is congruous exactly to the Vocative Case p. 53, M. W. W. The *Francis* quoted above is 172 up, column 107. Add these together:—

$$172 + 107 = 279$$

Look at the table for page 53, M. W. W., column 106.

$$\text{Focative} - 279$$

Subtract the column number in this last case, 106:—

$$279 - 106 = 173$$

We find this to be *Heart*:—

$$\text{Heart} \quad 268 \quad 173$$

And if we add the column number 107 to 173 we get 280, which upon p. 53, M. W. W., follows Focative, viz.:—

<i>Focative</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>Francis</i>
<i>Case</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>Heart</i>

Telling us plainly that the heart of this mystery is in the Vocative or calling Case (which on page 53 is *Caret* or wanting) —*Francis*.

One of our discoveries which prompted us to turn to the “Resuscitatio,” 1671, was as follows. Upon page 56, “Advancement” 1640, Bacon introduces, *in context with Apophthegms*, the following words:— Writing of Cæsar, and in context with his “*Analogia*” and book entitled “*Anti Cato*” (which seems to have been in ciphers) we have:—“ He esteemed it more honor to make himself *but a pair of tables or Codicils* wherein to register the wise and grave “sayings of others.” There we have these words as to Cæsar’s

speeches:—“They are truly such as Solomon notes, *Verba Sapientium sunt tanquam Aenlei et tanquam Clavi in altum defisi.*” Upon the previous page Bacon identifies himself, with Cæsar and with the Due de Guise, so that Cæsar seems only a safe cover or guard whereby Bacon may write of himself by Analogy, and this is why we maintain we find *F. Bacon Apol.* in the margin. Convinced that the page was in cipher we made a table of it, in four columns, viz.: Italie words up and down, and all counted up and down (or four columns of figures), of which we register only the two up columns here.

<i>Verba</i>	36	274	collate p.53,M.W.W, Prables,	274	(<i>Purables?</i>)
<i>Sapientium</i>	35	273		your	273
<i>sunt</i>	34	272		Leave	272
<i>tanquam</i>	33	271		you	271
<i>aenlei</i>	32	270		warrant	270
<i>et</i>	31	269		I	269
<i>clavi</i>	30	268		Bacon	268
<i>in</i>	29	267		for	267
<i>altum</i>	28	266		Latin	266
<i>defisi</i>	27	265		is	265
	26	264		Hog	264

This is striking because the fit is so exact, and it is worthy of note to find *Verba Sapientium*, 36 and 35, 36 being the number of the Apophthegm containing the story of Hanged Hog in the 1671 “Resuscitatio,” and all the preceding Apophthegms running as the numbers run here.

A	60—331—271	you
pair	61—330—269	I
of	62—329—267	For
Tables	63—328—265	is
or	64—327—263	Hang
Codicils	65—326—261	Hang

It appears that Caesar employed a cipher, which *Suetonius* has preserved for us in his “Life of Julius Caesar,” c. 56. “Extant “inquit ejus epistolæ et ad Ciceronem, item ad familiares domesticas de rebus: in quibus, si qua occulte preferenda erant, per

"notas scripsit, i.e., sic structo litterarum ordine, ut nullum verbum effici posset: quae si quis investigare et persequi vellet, quartam elementorum litteram i.e. D pro A et perinde reliquas commutaret." Compare A. Gellius in Noctib. Attic. lib. xvii., c. 9, the alphabet of which was—

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	w	x	y	z
d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	x	y	z	a	b	c

Now it is very striking to find Bacon introducing upon pp. 53 (55) 56 of the 1640 "Advancement," Cæsar, and quoting Suetonius, paragraph 56, twice upon this page, containing "*Grammatical Philosophy*" and *Analogy*, with the words, "*All his wealth was in names*," with his own name, *Francis Bacon*, in the margin. There cannot be a moment's doubt Bacon introduces this quotation and reference to Suetonius' "Life of Cæsar" (56th paragraph) for *just this hint of Ciphers* which we have quoted. "Exstant et ad Ciceronem, item ad familiares domesticis de rebus: in quibus si qua occultius preferenda erant, per notas scripsit, id est, sic structo litterarum ordine, ut nullum verbum effici posset: quae si quis investigare et persequi vellet, quartam elementorum litteram, id est, a pro d, et perinde reliquas commutat" (p. 36, paragraph 56, "Suetonius Tranquillus, Julius Cæsar I.," Typis Danielio Elzevir Almsterodami, 1671). In a footnote we read, "*Et ad Ciceronem. Hæc Verba ex hoc loco sublata ad titulum, De Analogia annexit Torrentius, andacter.*" The whole of this 56 paragraph on Cæsar is full of hints for Bacon. It opens:—"Nam Alexandrini, Africique et Hispaniensis, incertus author est." "Alii enim Oppium putant, alii Hirtium, &c." It is just upon this point of authorship that the Bacon problem also revolves, and considering upon this page 53, "Adv.," we have *Analogy* in great capitals—that is, Cæsar's *Analogy*, whose two lost books seem to have been upon ciphers or grammatical philosophy, it is difficult to imagine a more direct hint. A Roman author of the name of *Valerius Probus*, who lived in the reign of Augustus, wrote a work on ciphers entitled "*De*

Siglis seu de interpretandis Romanorum notis," which was republished and edited by Henr. Ernstius in 1647. Something about this work is to be found in "Io Georg Gravii" (*Thesaur. Antiq. Rom.*, tom. I, p. 14 lit. a). It appears another writer, Octavianum Ferrarium (lib. de orig. Romanor.), maintained that this work of Valerius Probus was upon Cæsar's Notes or Analogy. It may possibly be Bacon's work, "Valerius Terminus" borrows its first title from *Valerius Probus*.

Upon page 56, "Adv.," in context with Cæsar, Bacon writes:—
 "So in that book of his, entitled ANTI CATO, it doth easily
 "appear, that he did aspire, as well to victory of wit, as victory of
 "war, undertaking therein a conflct against the greatest cham-
 "pion of the pen, that then lived—Cicero the orator." In the
 margin we read:—"Plutarch in Cæsar." Now here is a still more
 pertinent hint for Ciphers. For Plutarch in his life of Cato
 (p. 290, edit. Bazil, 1542). "Hanc solam, (inquit,) orationem
 "Catonis servatam ferunt, Cicerone consule velocissimos scriptores
 "deponente atque docente, ut per signa quaedam et parvas brevesque
 "notas multarum litterarum vim habentes dicta colligerent:
 "nondum enim reperti erant hi, qui notarii appellantur, sed tunc
 primum hujus rei vestigium ferunt extitisse." That Bacon is
 hinting at these ciphers or shorthand notes, we do not for a
 moment doubt. Indeed, the entire introduction of Cæsar is to
 this point of his *κρυπτογραφιαν*, which he employed in his affairs.
 Cicero himself confesses he used ciphers. He writes, "Et quod ad
 te de decem legatis scripsi, parum intellexisti credo quia δια σημειων
 scripseram." (XIII. ad Attic ap. 32.)

It is very curious to note that *Gruter* (who published many of Bacon's posthumous works at Amsterdam) gave the world a work on this subject ("Quod De Inscriptionibus Veterum Agit") which we should like to come across. The most exhaustive and extraordinary work upon this subject of ciphers was published in 1623, the date of the folio plays and of the "De Augmentis." Its title is "Gustavus Selenus Cryptomenytyces," and it was published

anonymously at Lüneberg. This was one of the head centres of the Rosicrucians or *Militia Crucifera Evangelica*. De Quincy mentions a meeting of them at this place. Breithaupt maintains the real author was the Duke of Brunswick and Lüneberg (Augustus), a prince of most extraordinary learning and virtue, who seems in some mysterious way to be mixed up with actors, plays, and the Rosicrucians. It has been conjectured by some writers that Shakespeare acted before him.* In the play of "Die Schöne Sidea," there are extraordinary parallels to the play of the "Tempest." The fact that we find Bacon introducing his Ciphers with Cæsar's Analogy, and Grammatical Philosophy, not as a literary grammar (mark), but as Notes of Things by Congruity of figures mathematical, is an enormous proof of what he is hinting at, page 53 (bis), in context with Cicero and Cato (Plutarch and Suetonius) as to ciphers. It is *Cæsar's letters to Cicero* written in cipher, that Bacon is hinting at, p. 56, as he shows by his reference, p. 53 (bis), twice to paragraph 56 of Suetonius, where these ciphers are mentioned as already quoted—*per notas scripsit*, hinting he is doing the same thing. It is well to notice here that Bacon gives an example of a Spartan despatch called *Scytalam Laconicam* in the VIth book, "De Augmentis," which was a round staff used by the Lacedæmonians for sending private letters to their generals. So that the word *Laconic* has become emblematical of cipher shorthand or brevity. It is important to note this, because Tenison in his "Baconiana" tells us his style is Asiatic, and quotes Boccalini about the Laconian style of writing in two words what might be expressed in three. The entire Rosicrucian 1st manifesto is borrowed from Boccalini's "Ragguagli di Parnasso," and it is curious to find Tenison opening his work with a quotation from it. Wherever we find *Laconic* introduced it is certain we have to deal with a work written in cipher, and expressing something inside the text.

* "Die Schöne Sidea" was written by Jacob Ayrer, who died 1605. English Actors were in Ayrer's town, Nuremberg, in 1604 and 1606; in 1613 English Actors performed "Sidea."

How extensive was the use of this method is shown in Sir Philip Sidney's motto attached to the title-page of the Countess of Pembroke's "Arcadia":—with the picture of a pig: "Non tibi Spiro."

Cipher writing was the safeguard and instrument of the age, used to fight the Papal Power, and assist the work of the Reformation. Such societies as the Rosiericians could only exist by its means. It is probable that the entire Elizabethan literature is deeply permeated with this system. Its history has yet to be written. But that a method of secret marks was in extensive use may be seen in a great number of works of that date, bearing in the head pieces mysterious dots, colons, notes of interrogation, sometimes a hand with a finger pointing, and numerous other secret signs. The "Resuscitatio" of 1671 is full of them, so is Tenison's "Baconiana," Boccalini's "Raggagli di Parnasso," translated by Henry, Earl of Monmouth, into English, 1674.

Breithaupt writes:—(Ars Decifratoria) that *Cicero* first invented or used these shorthand notes or ciphers (p. 32, 33, 34). "A Graecis eruditio[n]em aeceperunt Romani, quos partim curiositas, "etiam necessitas eo compulit, ut animum ad culturam hujus studii adjicerent. Exinde enim, quod senatorum vota ad verbum haberi non poterant, saepe contigit, ut in judiciis maxima confusiones et rixæ oriuntur. Quare suadente et urgente imprimis CICERONE qui tum temporis consulatum gerebat, Romani de inveniendo modo fuere solliciti, quo alterius sermo a verbo ad verbum calamo excipi posset. Quod negotium primus adgressus est libertus quidam Ciceronis nomine *Tullius Tiro* qui in excogitandis quibusdam notis brevissimis quæ loco amplissimorum vocabulorum essent, adeo felix fuit ut orationem integrum CATONIS festinanter loquentis adverbum exciperet." Caesar's work "ANTI CATO," which Bacon quotes, was written in reply to Cicero's Cato. Caesar's "Analogia," or as Cicero explains it, "De Ratione Latine Loquendi," were investigations on the Latin language. Bacon writes of this work: "Admonish'd by such a work we

"have conceived and comprehended in our mind a kind of "Grammar that may diligently inquire, not the *analogy of words one with another*, but the *analogy between word and things*, or "reason ; besides that interpretation of Nature which is subordinated to Logic. Surely words are the footsteps of reason, and footsteps do give some indication of the body." So that this is not a literary, but a Philosophical Grammar, in context with Poetry, Ciphers, and Notes on things by mathematics or figures (stars 35 and 36), and no doubt pointing to the plays. Cæsar is Bacon's prototype. Julius Cæsar, like Bacon, was brought up as a lawyer or orator, until he left it for the army ; and, like Bacon, was considered by the ancient writers as one of the first orators of his age, who describe him as only second to Cicero. He wrote (like Bacon again) a collection of witty sayings (or "Dieta collectanea") of his own and other people, which Bacon calls Apophthegms. It is certain Cæsar stands in the "De Augmentis" as an alias (by analogy) for Bacon. He wrote a tragedy, "Œdipus," which was suppressed by Augustus, and "Pœmata" ("Laudes Herculis").

It is worthy of note that Bacon introduces the subject of Apophthegms in three important places. First upon page 56 of the 1640 "Advancement" where they follow upon the heels of *Analogy, Grammatical Philosophy, Vox ad Placitum*, and where he calls them Tables or Codicils.—

He propounds three upon this page 56, the second being strangely apposite to the question of the Bacon-Shakespeare authorship.—The Apophthegm is as follows :—"Cæsar did extremely affect the name of King ; therefore some were set on, as he passed by, in popular acclamation to salute him King : he finding the cry weak and poor, put off the matter with a jest as if they had missed his surname, *Non rex sum* (saith he) *sed Cæsar*, indeed such a speech, as if it be exactly searched, the life and fulness of it can scarce be expressed. For first it pretended a refusal of the name, but yet not serious ; again it did carry

"with it an infinite confidence, and magnanimity ; as if the appellation *Cæsar* had been a more eminent title than the name of King ; "which hath come to pass, and remaineth so till this day. But that "which most made for him, this speech by an excellent contri- "vance advanced his own purpose ; for it did closely insinuate "that the senate and people of Rome did strive with him *about* "a vain shadow, a name only (for he had the power of a King "already) and for such a name only, whereof mean families were "invested ; for the surname *Rex* was the title of many families ; "as we also have the like in our dialect."

Mark that all this is upon page 56, Bacon being 56 in 1616, when Shakespeare died. On the other side of the page, marked 53 (for 55), or Shakespeare's monumental age, we find Bacon, identifying himself with the Duke de Guise in these words : "This was likewise the portion of that noble Prince, howsoever "transported with ambition, Henry, Duke of Guise, of whom it "was usually said that he was the greatest usurer in all France "because that all his wealth was in names, and that he had turned "his whole estate into obligations."

Against this in the margin are the words *S. Fran. Bacon. Apol.*, being the defence or apologia of Sir Francis Bacon, who thus identifies, or, as he states in the next line, "represents" to himself this Prince ; "But the admiration of this Prince, whilst I represent him to myself, etc."—Now, the thoughtful reader will at once see that the story of Cæsar we have given, and this description of the Duc de Guise are strangely alike. Both turn or point to names, and power without title, for the Duc de Guise without the title of King was really (as was said of him) the uncrowned King, and Henry III., the crowned nobody. The parallel must at once strike the student, that if Bacon wrote the plays which carry Shakespeare's name, this position was and is analogous to these two historical examples he cites. Like Cæsar "he had the power of a King already" without the name (which he shows was a surname

also and which he calls “a vain shadow, a name only”). The more we study the history of the Due de Guise, the more the object of thus introducing him as a parallel appears to us suggestive. Because, to have power without title, or to hold the might, or the ability, and be yet unacknowledged, is just what Bacon's position with regard to Shakespeare must have been and which is so pertinent in these two historical examples. Without being *named Kings*, both Cæsar and the Duc de Guise were tantamount sovereigns. They were in effect Kings without the title. And it is just upon this title or *sur-name* that the question of relationship of Bacon to Shakespeare revolves. It may also be as well to note as we find this story of *Cæsar* and *Rex*, in context with Grammatical Philosophy, how pertinent it is to the pronoun scene upon page 53 of the M. W. Windsor. In some of our Latin Grammars we find the Pronoun described as a noun or word standing in the place of another noun, and *Hic Haec Hoc* defined as a demonstrative pronoun pointing to a particular person or thing, as *Cæsar*, *Rex*, etc. These actual examples are given in some grammars. The fact that the scholar William has to decline this demonstrative pronoun standing in the place of *another name* and leading up to the objective or accusative case identified with Bacon's name is striking. For it turns *upon names*—the pronoun being with exquisite wit identified here with the actual name it stands in place of :—

Hang Hog is Latin for *Bacon* I warrant you.

The next introduction of Apophthegms is upon the page introductory to poetry, viz. 104 of the “Advancement”; where we find them the 23rd word in italics from the top of the page. As they are in context with the *deeds* of men, as Appendices of History, it is most important to note what Bacon says of them:—“Neither are Apophthegms only for delight and ornament, but “for real business, and civil usages, for they are as he said, “*secures aut mucrones verborum*, which by their *sharp edge cut and* “*penetrate the knots of matters.*” Now how thoroughly this agrees

with the Hang'd Hog story of the 36th Apophthegm, as cutting and penetrating the knot of the line :—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon.

Upon page 56, Bacon describes them as “*Verba Sapientium sunt tanquam aculei et tanquam clavi in altum defiri*,” which is taken from Solomon’s words (Ecclesiastes 12):—“The words of “the wise are as goads, and as nails fastened.” (It may be noticed that clavi is also the Latin for keys). He calls them *mucrones verborum* or *pointed speeches*, and the hint which we have in the words, “that they cut and penetrate the knots of matters,” should be well taken to heart.

We find Baeon once more introducing them upon page 108 in these words :—

“ But Poesy allusive, or parabolical, excells the rest, and “ seemeth to be a saered and venerable thing ; especially seeing “ Religion itself hath allowed it in a work of that nature, and by “ it, trafics divine commodities with men. But even *this* also “ hath been contaminate by the levity and indulgence of men’s “ wits about *allegories*. And it is of ambiguous nse, and applied “ to contrary ends. For it serves for *Obscuration* ; and it serveth “ also for *Illustration* ; in this it seems there was sought a way “ how to teach, in that an art how to conceal. And this way of “ teaching which conduceeth to *Illustration* was much in use in the “ ancient times, for when the inventions and conclusions of “ human reason (which are now common and vulgar) were in “ those ages strange and unusual, the understandings of men “ were not so capable of that subtily, unless such discourses, by “ resemblances and examples, were brought down to sense. “ Wherefore in those first ages all were full of fables, and of “ parables, and of *Ænigmas*, and of similitudes of all sorts. “ Hence the symbols of Pythagoras ; the *Ænigmas* of Sphinx ; “ and the fables of *Æsop*, and the like. So the Apophthegms of “ the Ancient Sages were likewise expressed by similitudes.”

The most striking facts in this problem of the cipher connexion between this 1640 Advancement and the plays is this. The line

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon

is upon column 106 of the Comedies. The Francis scene is upon column 107 of the Histories. Now in this 1640 "Advancement" the only pages (out of 500) upon which *Stage Plays* and the *Drama* are introduced are pages 106, 107. And if we halve these numbers we get 53, Shakespeare's age when he died, and the real paging on which we find Bacon and Gammon of Bacon in the Plays and *Francis*. Not only this, we see that the introduction of *De Analogia* and *Grammatical Philosophy* upon page 53 of the "Advancement" 1640 is expressly done as a finger-post for the paging and its double for the *column*-paging of the plays,—pointing to the 35 and 36th Stars or Deficients and to the 35 and 36 plays. The reader has only to open the 1640 "Advancement" to be convinced, *as he will find the first false page* 52, Shakespeare's full age, and the next, 53, his monumental age; and it is on this page that the great finger-post is given pointing to the *Precepts and Instructions of Learning* given in the VI. Book under Ciphers and Congruity by Figures Mathematical.

Common-sense suggests with extraordinary force that if Bacon wrote the plays known as Shakespeare's, and inserted a cipher in them, he would, somewhere in his prose works, hint or be in subtle touch with these plays, or allude to them. It is only natural to imagine the Works and their rationalistic key growing up together. And this is what we do see, in every possible detail as yet open to us, even to the date of the publication of the plays in their first collected form, and this "De Augmentis," for both appeared in 1623 together. If there is a cipher in the plays, there must be a key and a method of directions left for unlocking it; and, if so, we must expect to find such a work most obscure for safety's sake, and only hinting in indirect language at its real purport. Every line of the "Advancement," when studied as it ought to be studied, is replete with a

profound system, and anyone who can read through what Bacon says in his "Wisdom of Private Speech," page 210 (double 105, upon which poetry is first treated), and his handing on of the lamp for posterity, will feel convinced of the truth of our theory. Nothing contributes so much to this belief as the paging. Upon page 53 (which corresponds with page 53 of the M. W. W.) we find the mention of *Grammatical Philosophy*, which we refind under the 36th star, giving us Ciphers. There are 36 plays in the 1623 Folio. Double this page 53, and we find on page 106 the drama first discussed in context with "*feigned relations*." Double page 105, upon which poetry is first treated, and we find upon page 210 (false for 282) the 38th star, *giving us the Wisdom of Private Speech*, which touches, as it were, the entire heart of the subject in hand. After page 280, the paging takes a false sequence, and instead of 281, becomes 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216, and then it becomes 289 again, as if there had been no intermission of incorrect paging. Between the correct page 209 and the false 209 there are exactly 71 pages:—

$$280 - 209 = 71$$

Now, 71 is the sum of 35 and 36, the two numbers of the plays in the Folio:—

35 plays in catalogue 1623 Folio.

36 plays with "Troilus and Cressida," 1623 Folio.

Total	71
-------	----

As we cannot too often repeat, under 35 and 36 we find Asterisks or Stars in the margin of the paging, giving us two of the Deficients of a New World of Sciences, entitled "Notes of Things and Grammatical Philosophy," in context with Poetry and Ciphers. That this numbering is in touch with the 35 and 36 plays, cannot be questioned, except by polemical critics who are biassed against truth. Upon pages 208 and 209, we find the 26th Star, which discusses the nature of the Soul, and describes it as the Soul Rational. It is described as a gentle gale of wind, and,

in the Latin version,* uses the same words as are used by the Soothsayer in “*Cymbeline*,” which is the last play in the Folio, and are to be found in the last act. It is curious to note that the annotations to “Hermes Stella,” in Bacon’s own hand, contain this number, Star 26, which was also the date of his death, 1626. In the 26th Sonnet of the so-called Shakespeare plays, we have a Star mentioned in highly suspicious language, as a Star of discovery and hiding. In context with this Star, in the “Advancement” we find much upon Divination, and these words, “The Astrologer hath his predictions from the situations of the stars.”

The object of false paging is undoubtedly to attract attention either to something upon the page falsely numbered, or to another page of the same number, or the pages embraced between the false and the real numbers. The first falsely numbered page in the 1640 “Advancement” is 52, or Shakespeare’s traditional age! Instead of 50 as it should be, we find 52. On the previous page we find “*Orpheus Theatre*” introduced, “*Theatre*” being the 50th word in italics from the top of the page, as if to say *look at page* 50. We look at page 50 and find it to our astonishment not 50, but falsely numbered 52. This being Shakespeare’s age, and following upon the words “*Orpheus Theatre*” is striking. Counting from the bottom of the page we find “*Theatre*” upon page 49, the 23rd word in italics, which is the date (1623) of the Folio plays. Upon this page there are 71 entire words in italics (and 72, counting the fraction of a word “tire,” belong to “Entire” on the 48th page). This number is again the sum of 35 and 36, the catalogue and the real number of the 1623 Folio plays. From the paragraph marked II it will curiously be found that “*Theatre*” is again the 50th word, all counted. As we have already remarked, the first false paging in the plays also falls upon page 50 and follows 49, as in this “Advancement.” Instead of 50 it is 58 M. W. W.

* The “*De Augmentis*,” 1623.

Thus in the "Advancement" the false paging commences,

(1st False page)	52	<i>False</i>
	51	Correct
	52	Correct
	53	Correct
	54	Correct
(2nd False page)	53	<i>False</i>
	56	Correct

The reader must immediately be struck with the fact that there are two pages 52 and two pages 53. These two numbers represent Shakespeare's traditional age or completed years (52), and the monumental or Stratford age (53).—Add them together:—

$$52 + 53 = 105$$

Upon page 105 Poetry is *first* introduced. Double 53 and we get 106, upon which the Drama is *first* discussed. But the reader must also be struck by the *silent suggestions* of this paging, which seems to say with its false 52 and its real or correct 52, *a false Shakespeare* and *a real Shakespeare* twice over. It is upon the real or correct page 52 that we find Homer's works introduced; Homer being the 58th word in italics *both from top and bottom, or central word* of 115 words! It is strange to find the first false paging in the Folio plays of 1623 falling on page 50, and being 58. It is stranger still to find these words: "His " reprehensory letter to *Aristotle*, after he had set forth his *Book of Nature*, wherein he expostulates with him for publishing the " secrets or mysteries of Philosophy, and gave him to understand " that himself esteemed it more to excell others in Learning and " Knowledge than in power or empire." "*Book of Nature*" is written in italics, and forms the 61st, 62nd, and 63rd words from the top in italics. Now there are 115 words in italics upon this page, and if we subtract the paging, 52, from 115 we get 63, which is the number of the word "*Nature*."

	Top.	Bottom.
<i>Book</i>	61	55
<i>of</i>	62	54
<i>Nature.</i>	63	53

Now upon page 53 (bis) false for 55, we find Bacon's name in the margin, the next page being correct, 56. This was Bacon's age in 1616, and it is upon page 56 of the 1st part King Henry IV., we find his christian name introduced 21 times! But the still more striking point is that the preceding page is 53 (numbered 55). In short 55 masks 53. Likewise upon the preceding page of 56 in the "Advancement" 53 masks 55. That all this is chance is ridiculous.

The real correspondence of paging between the 1st part of King Henry IV. and this "Advancement" is striking. It commences upon page 50 again just as in this work. Open King Henry IV. The first page is 46, the next 49, and from 49 it turns regularly. Thus every page is two in advance of the *real* number and must be corrected. Page 52 is really page 50, exactly as we find in the "Advancement," but what is more to the purpose, we find the lines so applicable to the subject :—

"Peace, cousin, say no more,
"And now I will unclasp a *secret book*,
"And to your quick conveying discontents,
"Ile read you matter deep and dangerous.
"As full of peril and adventurous spirit,
"As to o'er-walk a current, roaring loud
"On the unstedfast footing of a *speare*."

A little lower down we read :—

"He apprehends a *World of Figures here*,
"But not the form of what he should attend."

This page is the 99th column of the Comedies, the 50th page.

Another point to mark is the introduction of the christian name of Bacon—Francis—upon a page which is 56, that being his age in 1616 when Shakespeare died. In like manner we find 56 words in italics upon this page 53 (Shakespeare's monumental age) of the M. W. Windsor, where we find the word Bacon. It seems to us in both these instances, where the christian names of Shakespeare and Bacon, viz., William and Francis, are introduced, the effort is to suggest by induction the year 1616.

In a critical examination of page 53 (bis) false for 55 of the 1640 "Advancement of Learning," the first thing that strikes us is to find Bacon's name in the margin, as identified with the case of the Duke de Guise in these words, which we reproduce in facsimile:—

"This was likewise the portion of that noble Prince, howsoever transported with ambition, *Henry Duke of Guise*, of whom it was usually said that he was the greatest usurer in all France because that all his wealth was in names, and that he had turned his whole estate into obligations. But the admiration of this Prince whilst I represent him to myself not as *Alexander the Great*, but as Aristotle's scholar, hath perchance carried me too far." The first thing that struck us in this passage was to find Bacon's name exactly against the 23rd and 35th words in italics from the top of the page, viz., "that" and "his." But we were more astonished when we found "all his wealth was in names" the 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th words in italics, and the 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110th words all counted. Because as there are 35, 36 plays in the Folio Catalogue and (with "Troilus and Cressida") body of the work, we were astonished to find these words "all his wealth," also the 105, 106 and 107th all counted. Upon page 105 Poetry commences; upon page 106 Dramatical Poetry is first opened; upon page 107, Stage-plays, and the Stage with Dramatical Poetry, are again introduced. These 2 pages 106 107 are the only two pages in the entire work of 500 pages where the Drama, Stage plays are discussed and directly treated. The reader must at once be struck with the correspondence of numbers in the words:—

Italics	34 35 36	
	"All his wealth."	—
	all counted 105 106 107.	

Because under the 34th star or Deficient we find Analogy described as the *indication of indications*, and 35 as Notes of Things by Congruity (numbers), and 36 Grammatical Philosophy or

S. Fran
Bacon
Apol.

Ciphers in context with poetry. Then again 35 and 36 are the numbers of the plays, and upon pages 105, 106, 107 we find poetry and plays discussed for the first time, when the subject so entirely turns *upon names*, the *giving away* of Wealth, or estate (which we find plays and poetry), to *others*. But the crowning point is : if we subtract 34, 35, 36 from 105, 106, 107 we get 71 which is the sum of 35 and 36, the catalogue and the real number of plays in the 1623 Folio. The striking point is that it is always 71.

Pages	105	106	107
	34	35	36
—	—	—	—
	71	71	71

Let the reader turn to page 105, where poetry commences, he will find exactly 71 words in italics ! Mark that the sum of 34, 35, 36 is 105. On this page 105 the 71st word "*is Poetry*," in these words :—"The Truest Partition of Poesy, and most appropriate, "besides those divisions common to it with *History* (for these "are *feigned Chronicles, feigned Lives, and feigned Relations*) is "this, that it is either Narrative ; or representative or Allusive. "Narrative is a mere imitation of History, that in a manner it deceives us; but that often it extolls matters above belief, "Drammatical or Representative is as it were a visible History."

Now the reader will mark these points, viz. :—

35 plays in Catalogue 1623 Folio
36 plays (with "Troilus and Cressida" omitted).

Total 71

Page 105 there are 71 words in italics

$$\cdot 105 - 71 = 34$$

105 106 107
34 35 36 "All his Wealth," Poetry, Drama, Stage plays
(pages 105, 106, 107).

Stars { 34 Analogy. Indication of Indications
35 Notes of Things Placitum, Congruity
36 Grammatical Philosophy and Ciphers with Poetry

Total 105, or page on which Poetry commences.

But the chief point turns upon “*names*” :—

All his wealth was in names
34 35 36 37 38 39

“*Names*” is the 39th word in italics (down the page), the 56th up. It is upon page 56 of the 1st K. H. IV., that the name *Francis* is introduced 21 times ! *William* is the 39th word in italics, page 53, M. W. Windsor, in the line,—

What is the *Focative case William*?

In the first paragraph of p. 53 (bis) “*Advancement*,” ending “*Aristotle’s Scholar*,” there are exactly 56 words in italics. Upon the same page, 53, of the “*Merry Wives of Windsor*” there are also in the right hand column 56 words in italics. We, therefore, propose to table both these pages, being sure this is the only way to arrive at any discovery, by collating them. We have already found “*All his wealth*” exactly collating with *Hing Hang Hog*, as the 34, 35, 36 words in italics, and “*was in names*” collates in the same way with the “*Focative Case William*” as the 37, 38, 39th words in italics. The Vocative Case is the Calling Case, and is especially applicable to a Christian name. Now on page 56 (the same number as there are italics upon both these collated passages) we find the name *Francis* (Bacon’s Christian name) called 21 times. The reader is begged to note that we already have the name or word Bacon in the line,

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon I warrant you.

What we really want to prove our case is the *Vocative* or *calling* case *Francis* to make *Francis Bacon*. The reader will begin to see what is now meant by Grammatical Philosophy and those pregnant words on this page 63 of the “*Advancement*”:—“*Precepts and instructions of Learning*, is well witnessed by that work of “his entitled DE ANALOGIA, which was nothing else but a *Grammatical Philosophy*, wherein he did labour, to make this *vox ad placitum* to become *vox ad Licitum*, and to reduce custom of “speech to congruity of speech; that words which are the

"image of things, might accord with the things themselves, and "not stand to the arbitrement of the vulgar." Directly we turn to the 35 star or deficient, (number of plays in Catalogue) we find "*Notes of Things*" and *ad Placitum* explained by congruity of figures, characters real, or *mathematics*. If we then go to the next star 36, we find, under the Grammatical Philosophy, this further explained, as *declensions*, conjugations, etc. (not a literate Grammar) as Philosophical Grammar in context with Poetry and Ciphers. Julius Cæsar in our opinion is only cover for Bacon by analogy, as he cannot write in the first person. So also the Duc de Guise is Alexander and not Alexander: that is, Shakespeare is Bacon and not Bacon. The contradiction "not as Alexander the Great but as Aristotle's scholar" is glaring, for Aristotle's scholar was Alexander the Great. In this paragraph there are 148 words. It is well to note that we find "*Numbers*" the 148th word, p. 53 M. M. W.

Our finding *William* the 39th word in italics (p. 53. M. W. W.) in congruity with "*names*," also the 39th word in italics (p. 53 "Adv.") is a curious coincidence. Because as "*All his wealth was in names*," we see the analogy that all Bacon's wealth (having given away everything like the Duc de Guise) must consist in the name and turn upon the name of William Shakespeare. Now this same *William* (or Vocative case) is the 18th word in italics from the bottom of the page. Upon page 53 again, 1 K. II. IV. (falsely paged 55) we find *Francis* the 18th word in italics down the right hand column, being the 1st *Francis* of the 22 introduced. This same word *Francis* is the 75th, all counted from the bottom. Upon page 53, M. W. W., we find "*is*" the 75th word in the following line :—

75

Remember *William Focative* is caret

which if we substitute by congruity we get :—

Remember *William Focative Francis caret*,

—as much as to say *Francis* the Vocative or calling case is *wanting*.

Upon page 53, M. W. Windsor, Bacon is the 95th word from the bottom of the page. If we add the number of any word in italics (downwards) to its number (up) *in italics* upon page 53 (bis), "Adv. of L," we always find it 95. This explains itself when we state there are 94 words in italics, and by so doing we of course count the penultimate word twice. Example:—

<i>that</i>	$33+62=95$	Bacon p. 53, M.W.W.
<i>all</i>	$34+61=95$	Bacon
<i>his</i>	$35+60=95$	Bacon
<i>wealth</i>	$36+59=95$	Bacon
<i>was</i>	$37+58=95$	Bacon
<i>in</i>	$38+57=95$	Bacon
<i>names</i>	$39+56=95$	Bacon

And so throughout the page. That this is chance is absurd. In like manner if we subtract the number of any word in italics, (downwards) from its number, all counted (also downwards) we get the result, 71. Example:—

<i>that</i>	$33-104=71$
<i>all</i>	$34-105=71$
<i>his</i>	$35-106=71$
<i>wealth</i>	$36-107=71$
<i>was</i>	$37-108=71$
<i>in</i>	$38-109=71$
<i>names</i>	$39-110=71$

And so on throughout the page. Upon p. 105 (Poetry) 71 Italic words.

As we consider this page 53 (bis) of the 1640 "Advt." is the most important page in the work, pointing by its number 53 to Shakespeare, and to pages 53 in the Folio 1623 where we find the word *Bacon* inserted, we reproduce it here in fac-simile. It is difficult to explain why *Bacon's* name is placed in the margin, unless to draw attention to the identification of himself with 'Names,' and with *Shakespeare* by the paging. But it is most striking to find upon this page, "De Analogia," and "Grammatical Philosophy" introduced, which we refind in the VIIth Book, as the 36th Deficient of A New World of Sciences, and nothing short of a system of ciphers in context with Poetry. All these observa-

tions will have very little force, unless collated with the work itself, because the *Grammatical scene* upon page 53, M.W.W. (where we find the word *Bacon*), we maintain is nothing but cipher, and pointed at upon this fac-simile page of the "Advt.," by the paging, by Bacon's name in the margin, and by the finger-post in the second paragraph, pointing to the 35 and 36th Stars or Asterisks, which should be studied over and over again. Our main theory is that the William *Grammar scene* of page 53, M.W.W. (agreeing with this page), where we find the word "*Bacon*" is in touch with the "*Grammatical Philosophy*," or 36th star, introduced in the second paragraph. After reading this page of the "Advt." we give, turn to pages 252 for Analogy, 260 for the Philosophical Grammar, and notice they are the 34th, 35th (Notes of Things), and 36th Stars in order of Deficients (see Catalogue end of the work), and correspond with the play numbers, 35 and 36. If the reader studies all this profoundly, and not superficially, he will be convinced this page is a finger-post for "*Names*," pointing to the same pages 53, M.W.W., 53, 1st K.H. IV., where we find the words "*Bacon*"; and pointing to the ciphers, or great system of *Analogy*, Bacon borrows from Cæsar and gives in the V1th book as a system of *Delivery* or *Discovery* by means of Ciphers. The reproduction of the page is exact, and the original may be seen in the British Museum. If the reader will count the words in italics down the page he will find "*all his wealth*" the 34th, 35th, and 36th words in italics, and the 105th, 106th, and 107th words, all counted from top of the page. He will find the 34th Star or Deficient, page 252, entitled *De Analogia*, or a system of Demonstration (by *Analogy*,) and the words: "The subject of this Canon "is this, *The different kind of demonstrations and proofs to different kind of matter and subjects; so that this Doctrine containeth the Indication of Indications.*" In the second paragraph of the facsimile page we presently give, we find this *Analogy* identified with the *Philosophical Grammar* or *36th Star*. Upon page 105 he will find *Poetry* discussed, page 106 the *Drama*, page 107 *Stage Plays*. If

now he will read all that Bacon writes under the 35th Star, upon “*Notes of Things*,” he will find that this is a mathematical system of delivery by congruity of “*dead figures*” or numbers. In short this entire Work seems but a great book of “Precepts and instructions of Learning” for Delivery (Tradition) of the Cipher in the Plays, and pointing to the *Names Bacon* upon pages 53 M.W.W. and 1st K.H.IV. of Shakespeare’s supposed plays, who, according to the Stratford monument, died in his 53rd year, 1616.

 OF LEARNING. LIB. I.

53

ply, which he made to his friends asking him, *what he would reserve for himselfe giving away so many and great guifts?* *Hope*, faid he; as one who well knew that when all accounts are cast up aright, *Hope* is the true portion and inheritance of all that resolve upon great enterprizes. This was *Julius Cesar*’s portion when he went into *Gaull*, all his estate being exhausted by profuse Largeffes. This was likewife the portion of that noble Prince, howfoever transported with Ambition, *Henry Duke of Guyse*, of whom it was usually faid, *That he was the greatest usurer in all France, because that all his wealth was in names, and that he had turned his whole estate into obligations.* But the admiration of this Prince whil’st I represent him to my selfe, not as *Alexander the Great*, but as *Aristotles Scholler*, hath perchance carried me too farre.

§ As for *Julius Cesar* the excellency of his Learning, Cic. de Orat. needs not to be argued, either from his education, or Cic. de his company, or his answers; For this, in a high degree, doth declare itself in his own writings, and rat. l. 3. works, whereof some are extant, some unfortunately Suet. in perith’t. For first, there is left unto us that excellent

History of his own warres, which he entitled only a COMMENTARY; wherein all succeeding times have admired the solid waight of matter; and lively images of Actions and Persons, exprefit in the greatest propriety of words, and perspicuity of Narration, that ever was. Which endowments, that they were not infused by nature, but acquired by *Precepts and instructions of Learning*, is well witnessed by that work of his entitled DE ANALOGIA, which was nothing else but a *Grammaticall Philosophy*, wherein he did labour, to make this, *vox ad Placitum*, to become *vox ad Licitum*, and to reduce custome of speech, to congruity of speech; that words, which are the images of things, might accord with the things themselves, and not stand to the Arbitrement of the vulgar. So likewise we have by his edict, *a reformed computation of the year*, correspondent to the course of the Sunne; which evidently shewes, that he accounted it his equall glory, to finde out the lawes, of the starres in heaven; as to give lawes to men on earth. So in that Book of his

With Bacon the “*images of the understanding*” are quite distinct from the “*sense*,” and he further explains this upon page 78 : “ And that this *Distribution* is truly made, he shall easily conceive “ that hath recourse to the *Originals of Intellectuals*. Individuals “ only strike the sense, which is the port or entrance of the under-“ standing. The images or impressions of those individuals “ accepted from the *sense*, are fixed in the *Memory*, and at first “ enter into it entire, in the same manner they were met; after-“ wards the *understanding* ruminates upon them, and refines “ them, which there it doth merely *review*; or in a wanton delight “ counterfeit and resemble; or by compounding and dividing,

Suet. in
parag. 56.

Suet. in
parag. 40.

“digest and endure them.” The words “*Distribution is truly made*” are the 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th words from the top of the page. What Bacon is here suggesting seems the “digesting” and “ruminating,” “compounding” and “dividing” the objects of sense, with the end of *remembering* or retracing the Intellectuals on which they are framed. He says in his Distribution Preface: “For it came into our mind that in *Mathematics* (sic), the frame standing, the demonstration inferred is facile and perspicuous.” This is (mark) on page 36, as a hint to the 36 plays of the 1623 folio, and is in context with Types, and Platforms of *invention* (again the 36th word in italics) “in certain selected subjects, and they various and of remark,” which is the fourth part of the Instauration *wanting*, and *apparently never completed!*

Again upon page 35 we find these types:—“Of these the first is, ‘that the examples of inquisition and of INVENTION be propounded according to our rule and method represented in particular subjects, which amongst other things to be enquired, are the most noble and in mutual relation the most adverse.’”—“INVENTION” is the 35th word (in the Great Roman Capital letters) from the top of the page. Upon the next page 36, “Invention” is the 36th word from the top of the page in italics. So that here we find the word “invention” twice as the 35 and 36th words in capitals upon pages 35 and 36, which are the number of the plays in the 1623 Catalogue, and with “*Troilus and Cressida*,” *the real number*, in the work being 36.

Note that “*Precepts and Instructions of Learning*,” upon page 53 (bis), “Advt.,” are the 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd (or the 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, if we do not count “ply,” fraction of the word “*reply*,” on the previous page); and that pages 259, 260, 261, 262, 263 actually embrace “Notes of Things,” 35th Star, and “The Grammar Philosophical,” 36th Star, which are nothing but esoteric precepts and instructions of learning for “*Interpretation*,” as is put in the margin, page 258. Is it not well worthy note that the following words in italics:—

Accusativo Hing Hang Hog—upon page 53, M. W. W., are the 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd words also, and the 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th words in italics? The proof is exhaustive, for upon these actual pages of the 1640 “Advancement of Learning” commence “Notes of Things,” (De Notis Rerum,) page 259 (35th Star) “Grammar Philosophical,” pages 260, 261 :—

Accusativo 33—259
Hing 34—260
Hang 35—261 page 261 36th Star.
Hog 36—262 (371 words this page. 101 Italics.)

Upon this page 53 of the “Advancement” we read, “*When all accounts are cast up aright,*” which are again the 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 words from the top, and, we may depend upon it, allude to these prime numbers of their “casting up” aright, for the solution of the cipher.

But it is far more to the point that the VIth Book of the “Advancement,” 1640, commences page 257, and that upon page 259 we find the 35th Star or Notes of things, congruity and ad Placitum explained, as characters real or mathematics. Upon page 260 we find the 36th star or “*Grammar Philosophical,*” corresponding with the plays, and upon 264 ciphers introduced. All this is as much as to say that the “*Precepts and instructions of Learning*” are contained in this VIth Book, as Notes of Things and Grammar Philosophical, all embraced under the title *Analogy*, being part of the method of delivering or judgment of secret knowledge given in suggestions of invention, by means of ciphers. In short, this book seems a book of directions and demonstrations for the unlocking of the plays and this problem of authorship. The motto upon the title-page of this work (page 61) is:—“*Deus Omnia in mensura, et numero, et ordine, disposuit.*” (God has disposed all things in measure, number, and order.)—A profound hint for the ordering of this work, in mispaging, italicising, and subject matter.

CHAPTER II.

THE first striking fact in favour of a connection between the "Advancement of Learning" and the plays is the date, 1623. It is well worthy deep reflection that the year the first collected edition of the plays were published, the "De Augmentis" is also given to the world, carrying within it a secret cipher, in direct context with poetry, and coming under the 36th Asterisk or Star entitled *Philosophical Grammar*, there being 36 plays in the 1623 Folio.

Upon page 53* of the Folio (Comedies) we come upon a scene which is *entirely grammatical*, and in which the word Bacon is introduced in the following words :—

Hang Hog is Latin for *Bacon* I warrant you.

Upon page 53 of the "Advancement of Learning" (1640) we find Bacon alluding to *Grammatical Philosophy*, and to *Analogy*, in a way that leaves little doubt on the mind that he is pointing indirectly to the same 36th star in connection with congruity of signs, and characters real or ciphers. Here is the astounding fact, *Hang Hog* in the scene quoted, page 53, M. W. W., are the 35th and 36th words in italics. In Bacon's "Apophthegms, published 1671 (Third edition "Resuscitatio"), we find under the number 36 the story of Judge Bacon and a malefactor named Hog, in which the *Hanged Hog* story is repeated verbatim. It is true the "Resuscitatio" was published long after Bacon's death, but in "Valerius Terminus" he gives us these pregnant words as to his intended plan of publishing, in which the reader will plainly perceive the intention of reserving for posthumous editing to a succession of private hands certain of his works which he

* Also in "De Augmentis" (1623), page 53.

evidently considered of the utmost value :—“ That the discretion
“ anciently observed, though by the precedent of many vain
“ persons and deceivers abused, of publishing part *and reserving*
“ *part to a private succession*, and publishing in such a manner
“ whereby it may not be to the taste or capacity of all, *but shall*
“ *as it were, style and adopt his reader*, is not to be laid aside,
“ both for the avoiding of abuse in the excluded, and the
“ strengthening of affection in the admitted.”

We stake our faith in the belief that the 1640 “Advancement of Learning” is *a Great Key Book* in cipher connection with the plays. It is, we believe (for ourselves at least), the real reserved original of the 1623 “De Augmentis,” from which the latter was translated. It is inserted in Rawley’s list of Bacon’s *true Works*, at the end of the 1657 “Resuscitatio,” and probably Doctor Wats’ name is only a pretence to guard it from too searching a scrutiny. The two most valuable of Bacon’s works after the plays are the 1671 “Resuscitatio” and this work.

It is our theory and profound conviction that the entire work of the 1640 “Advancement of Learning” attributed to Gilbert Wats as merely a translation, is in reality *the original English version* of the “De Augmentis” (which was published in 1623) from which it was probably translated into Latin.* We mean that it was purposely kept back and reserved by Bacon for posthumous publication, and associated with the name of Gilbert Wats, in order to escape attention and carry its dangerous cipher-writing, in which it is completely written, safely down to posterity. This may seem a somewhat bold assumption. Yet we are in a position to judge, seeing we have made Tables of Discovery. We are convinced that there is internal evidence to support our theory on many of its pages, of which we will give some idea. In the VIth Book we find the Philosophical Grammar or 36th Asterisk

* I have the authority of Mrs. Pott (the learned authoress of “Promus”) to state that the style is Bacon’s from beginning to end.

Star of Deficients, upon pages 261, 262. Being convinced that this 36, 261, 262 was nothing short of a finger-post for page 53, M. W. W., and for the words Hang Hog, which agree with these pages exactly:—

Hang	35	(italics)	261	down all counted
Hog	36		262	down

—we began to study this page carefully. Our conviction was not lessened by finding upon the page hints for *Declensions* (of the Pronoun *Hic*, *Hæc*, *Hoc?*) in such words as these (page 262), “That ancient languages were more full of *declensions, cases, etc.*” Think that it is in context with Hang Hog, p. 53, M. W. W., we find the cases *Accusativo* (*Hang Hog*), *Vocativo*, *Genitivo*, and p. 53, “Advt.,” we find Cæsar’s name introduced, as having written some book entitled *De Analogia*, or *Analogy*, which evidently by Bacon’s reference to “Suetonius Tranquillus” (paragraph 56, twice placed in the margin) refers to Cæsar’s Ciphers. Here is the passage in Suetonius:—* “Exstant et ad Ciceronem, “item ad familiares domesticis de rebus: in quibus si qua ocul-“tius preferenda erant, *per notas scripsit*, id est, sic structo litter-“arum ordine, ut nullum verbum effici posset: quæ si quis inves-“tigare et persequi vellet, quartam elementorum litteram, id est, “A pro D, et perinde reliquas commutet.” In a footnote we read [*Et ad Ciceronem*], “Haec verba ex hoc loco sublata ad titulum *De Analogia* annexæt Torrentius.” (Elzevir 1671, C., Suetonius Tranquillus.)

So it is certain that these ciphers of Cæsar’s have been considered to be connected with his *De Analogia*. Can we not see that Bacon even in his title “*Notes of Things*” (*De Notis Rerum*) has adopted Cæsar’s *Analogy*, and the words almost of the Latin text quoted, “*per notas scripsit*? How is it this dragging in of *Cæsar’s Analogy* is upon page 53 of this work (mis-paged for 55)?

* This refers to Cæsar’s Letters.

And how is it found with a marginal note, twice to this paragraph out of Suetonius upon Cæsar, and on this very point of ciphers which *Torrentius* assumed was his *De Analogia*? How can we be mistaken as to Bacon's meaning when we find his great page of cipher he invented in Paris, in context with his "Grammar Philosophical," *three pages further on*? See the profoundly ingenious way of referring us to Suetonius for this cipher of Cæsar's or *Analogia*. But Bacon boldly tells us his "Philosophical Grammar" is not literary. "We will divide grammar into two sorts, whereof the one is literary, the other Philosophical. "The one is merely applied to languages; the other in a sort doth minister, and is subservient to philosophy." He writes, "We have conceived in our minds a kind of grammar, that may diligently enquire not the analogy of words one with another, but the analogy between Words, and Things, and Reason." On the next page we meet with poetry and then ciphers, all very thinly disguised, for the 36 folio plays. But this is our crowning proof of the entire cipher character of this page, and of its connection with Hang Hog, that upon making a table of it we find it contains exactly 371 words and 101 in italics. Now mark the parallel, upon column 101 (also) of the Histories (page 53, 1st K. II. IV.), we find the 371st word is Bacon, in the words:—

Gammon of Bacon.

Directly we subtract 101 from 371 we get 270, which upon page 53 (again), M. W. W., is the word "Warrant" in the line:—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon I warrant you.

There is something particularly striking in this word, which is exactly what we should expect to find and seek, viz., a *warrant* that Hang Hog is a disguise for Bacon. Upon p. 228, "Resuscitatio," Hanged is the 265th word down the page. Upon p. 53, M. W. W., the word "is" (following Hog in the line quoted

above) is the 265th word, also down the column 106. Add this column number 106 :—

$$265 + 106 = 371 \text{ Bacon (column 101, Histories),}$$

giving us Hog (is) Hanged Bacon. A convincing proof of these figures, 265 371, is their perfect relationship to their pagings thus :—

$$53 \times 5 = 265 \quad 53 \times 7 = 371$$

How is it we find Stage Plays and the Drama in this work, upon pages 106, 107, corresponding to the paging column numbers of the Comedies and Histories, on which we find "Hang Hog" "is Latin for Bacon," and the Francis scene? Upon page 107 we find the words :

Page 107,	{	Commonwealth's	120	(or 119)	250
"Advt." 1640		Stage	15	121 (120)	60 249

Plays. 16 122 (121) 59 248

Now we don't pretend to assert that what we draw attention to is perhaps more than accident, but it is curious accident. Note that 15 and 60 against the word *stage* leaves the impression of the date 1560, the year Bacon was born. Upon column 107 Histories we find these numbers and words against the play number 36 :—

36	Francis	250			
Col. 107.	My	249	{	Stage	249 p. 107, "Advt."
	Lord	248		Plays	248

If we subtract 107 from 250, 249 we get 143, 142, which numbers, as well as 119 and 120, are against Sir Nicholas Bacon's name Apoph. 36 :—

Sir	142			
Nicholas	119	143	107	
Bacon	120	144	106	

Giving even the column numbers 106 and 107. We find again on this page :—

$$\begin{array}{lll} \{the 12 79 (78) 63 291 & bis \{the 96 95 274 \\ \{stage 13 80 (79) 62 290 & stage 97 96 61 273 \end{array}$$

The left hand example gives 63 and 62. Upon column 106, Histories, we find "*Francis*" (the 1st in the scene) the 63rd or 62nd (according as "*East-Cheape*" is counted one or two words) word down the scene, and the 75th up. Add 12 to 63=75; 13 to 62=75, which is the constant cross number throughout this page 107 "Advt." of the sum of the italic words up and down, inasmuch as there are 74 words in italics upon it; 74 is the double of 37

$$37 \times 2 = 74.$$

Upon columns 106 and 107 of the *Francis Scene*, there are exactly 37 words in italics, "*Francis*" being the last. On columns 106, 107, M. W. W. (Comedies), there are exactly 74 words in italics, as on this page 107 also of the 1640 "Advancement." Subtract 291-63=228, 290-62=228, which is the page of the 1671 "Resuscitatio," 36 Apophthegm story.

If we add the paging 107 to 121 we get 228. Upon page 228 "Resuscitatio" Bacon (Sir N. Bacon) is the 120th word in italics, Bacon (bis) the 121st.

Adv. p. 107. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Stage 120. Bacon 120 (italics down)} \\ \text{Plays 121. Bacon 121 (italics down)} \end{array} \right\}$ p. 228 Resuscitatio.

Whether this seeming connexion between page 107 Advt. 1640 and page 228 Resuscitatio is chance or no, must be decided by experts.

CHAPTER III.

CIPHER COLLUSION IN THE PLAYS.

DIRECTLY we begin to collate all the words *Bacon* and *Hog* in the Plays with each other, we find a congruity *dependent upon the addition of the columns*. For example upon page 54, 1st K. H. IV., we find,

Bacon fed knaves.

Bacon is the 160th word down column 104. If we add this column 104 to 160 we get 264. *Hog* in the line “*Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon*” is exactly the 264th word, also, down p. 53, M. W. W. Some critics may maintain that the words “*a-foot*” and “*a-while*” should be counted as one word each. If so, then *Bacon* is 158, and if we add the column we get 262, which is again *Hog* upon page 53, M. W. W.:—

Hang 261.

Hog 262.

Hang 263.

Hog 264.

Upon this same column 104, p. 54, 1st K. H. IV., we find

On Bacons on.

Bacons is the 163rd word up the column, or 164th if we count “*i-faith*” as two words. If we add the column in each case we get,

$$\begin{aligned} 163 + 104 &= 267 \\ \text{or } 164 + 104 &= 268. \end{aligned}$$

Upon p. 53, M. W. W., “*For Bacon*” are the 267, 268th words exactly down column 106. Either count is sufficiently near to excite suspicion of collusion. That the first count is correct, viz. 163, is proved doubly this way:—“*Bacons*” is the 209th word down the column, and 163rd up. Let us subtract first the column number 104, and add as before to 163:—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bacons } 200 - 104 &= 96. \\ \text{Bacons } 163 + 104 &= 267. \end{aligned}$$

Now upon p. 53, M. W. W., we find:—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } 267 \text{ down } 96 \text{ up.} \\ (\text{Bacon } 268 \text{ down } 95 \text{ up.}) \end{aligned}$$

So that we find “*Bacons*” p. 54, 1st K. H. IV., agreeing both up and down with the word “*For*,” (267 and 96 up,) p. 53, M. W. W. Similarly we get a double correct collusion between “*Bacon*” (in “*Bacon fed Knaves*”) and “*Hog*” (in the line “*Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon*”).

Bacon 160 down 203 up.

Let us repeat the former process, first add and then subtract the column number 104.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 160 + 104 &= 264. \\ 203 - 104 &= 99. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Now Hog, p. 53, M. W. W., is exactly, down 264.
up 99. }

If we only got this result once, and only one way, it might be the result of chance, but here we have twice a congruity *both up and down* connected with the column paging. We leave the pages as numbers out altogether, because upon every page of the Folio there are two columns, and *the columns must be paged* from each of the three great division (Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies) commencementes. The words “a-foot,” “a-while,” are separated by a hyphen. We are not sure they count as two words. But as they are separated have we no right to count

them as two words each? But even if the critic disagrees with us, he will find the four words "*Bacon*" *all falling within a unit or two at the most from each other*. For example, p. 53, 1st K. H. IV., we find the line,

Gammon of Bacon.

Mr. Donnelly makes Bacon the 371st word down the column, and maintains it is a multiple of the paging, $53 \times 7 = 371$. This is column 101 of the Histories, and if we subtract we get 270. Upon page 53, M. W. W., the word "*warrant*" following the word "*Bacon I*" is the 270th word down the column.

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon I warrant you.

This is highly suspicious, for what we are seeking is *a warrant or guarantee* that Hang Hog is *Hanged* Hog, and really an allusion to Bacon's name, as related in the 36th Apophthegm, p. 228, "*Resuscitatio*," 1671. This we find abundantly proved. We find the words "*Be hang'd*" no less than *four* separate times on these pages with Bacon's name, and twice agreeing with "*Hang Hog*" upon p. 53, M. W. W., and we also find these words in the 36th Apophthegm, "*Resuscitatio*" p. 228, viz., the 264 and 265th words (or the 264 and 263rd words) showing collusion. They seem to give as result by congruity *Hog Hanged* or *Hang, Hanged*, in sequence or identity to such an extent as to overcome all criticism or doubt as to intention. Upon page 53, M. W. W., we have Hang Hog twice in succession thus:—

35	<i>Hang</i>	261.
36	<i>Hog</i>	262.
	<i>Hang</i>	263.
	<i>Hog</i>	264.

If we can find the word *Hanged* agreeing with any of these four words the result will be to suggest *Hang'd Hog*.

Now upon page 53, 1st K. H. IV., (where we find "*Gammon of Bacon*") the reader will discover "*Be hanged*" twice:

<i>Be</i>	263 or 262	<i>be</i>	362 down
<i>hanged</i>	262	<i>hanged</i>	363
Charles	261	come	364
Waine	260	away	365

This is upon column 101. Subtract or add this column number in both cases.

$$\begin{array}{ll} 362 - 101 = 261 & 261 \text{ Hang, p. 53 M.W.W.} \\ 363 - 101 = 262 & 262 \text{ Hog.} \end{array}$$

So that there is evidently a collusion between the two sets and the numbers 261 and 262, p. 53, M. W. W.,

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon.

The result is, by collating,

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Hang} = \text{be} \\ \text{Hog} = \text{hanged}. \end{array}$$

In the 1671 "Resuscitatio" we find, p. 228, the story of Judge Bacon in the 36th Apophthegm (or Play number 36). The words "*Be Hanged*" are the 263, 264, or 264, 265 (if we count the apparent printer's error, "*a a pass*"). In the last case "*hanged*" would follow Hog instead of falling on it. Upon column 104, p. 54, 1st K. H. IV., where we again find Bacon twice, we find the word again "*be hanged*" the 263, 264th words up the column, (or 265, 266 if we count "a-foot" and "a-while" as two words). We challenge the critic to examine these cases, and whatever the question of doubtful words may be, he will find that these words "*Be hanged*" fall upon these five words,

p. 53, M. W. W.	<i>Hang</i>	261
	Hog	262
	<i>Hang</i>	263
	Hog	264
	is	265

And the result will always be by congruity Hanged Hog or Hog Hanged, either in congruity direct, or sequence direct.

This establishes at once the identity of this line Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon with the 36th Apophthegm, and the play upon the names Hog and Bacon. For *Hanged Hog is Bacon, and that is the pith of Judge Bacon's story, Francis Bacon's father.* It was too dangerous and too pointed for Bacon to write :—

Hanged Hog is Latin for Bacon.

He does it by giving us another page 53, with again the word and name Bacon, with “*Be hanged*” in congruity with Hang Hog. Directly we turn to the 36th Apophthegm, 1671 “Resuscitatio,” and add it to the paging, 228, we get 264, which is the number of Hog down page 53, M. W. W. Directly we count down this same page, we find Hanged the 264 or 265th word, either agreeing or following Hog on page 53, M. W. W., and giving us Hog Hanged, or Hog (be) hanged (is) hanged. We believe the apparent printer’s error *a a pass* (that is an unnecessary *a*) is given on purpose to give us sequence or congruity, according as we correct or omit the error. But the main facts are not to be brushed aside by irresponsible critics. There are 36 plays in the Folio, Hog is the 36th word in italics down page 53, M. W. W., and we find the story of Hanged Hog in the 36th Apophthegm ; and the same number or its sequent, we find the word *hanged* on this page agreeing or following Hog (264) page 53, M. W. Windsor. Upon page 54, 1st K.H.IV., where we find *Bacon* twice, we find these words agreeing both ways, up and down, with these words, page 53, M. W. W.

P. 53,	Hing 260 down, up 103	{ disguises 260 103	P. 54, 1st. K.H. IV.
M. W. W.	Hang 261 down, up 102	our 261 102	
	Hog 262 down, up 101	are 262 101	

Which is, “*Hing Hang Hog are our disguises.*”

There can be little doubt that *Apophthegms* mentioned by Bacon upon page 56, “Advancement,” 1640, are not only a reference to the 1671 collection in the “Resuscitatio,” but are (from the page on which this is found) a finger-post for page 56, 1st K. II.

IV., and page 53, M. W. W. Now we find in the “Advancement,” page 55 (the other side of 56) mispaged 53, and if we carry on the mispaging, we get 54 instead of 56. Mark that page 56, 1st K. H. IV., is *really* 54, as from 49 the paging is mispaged 2 in advance (49 ought to be 47, opening of play). Therefore this mention by Bacon of Apophthegms, upon page 56, “Advancement,” in context with Caesar’s *Cipher letters* to Cicero, mentioned on parag. 56 of “Suetonius Tranquillus” (quoted in the margin as a hint) is a double finger-post for Apophthegms (printed in Roman Capitals), which Bacon terms a *pair of Tables or Codicils*. Bacon writes in context with these words:—“Verba Sapientum sunt tanquam Aculei et tanquam clavi in altum defixi” (Solomon, Eccles. 12), which surely is a profound way of saying that the “Words of the Wise are as goads, and as nails (keys?) fixed in the heavens or above”;—to instruct us for deciphering? These pairs of Codicils or tables are, we are convinced, upon pages 226 and 228 of the 1671 “Resuscitatio,” which we believe is the “*Secret Book*” mentioned upon page 54 (column 99) 1st K. H. IV. It is upon page 56, 1st K. H. IV. (*really* 54) that we find Bacon’s Christian name Francis 21 times. It is upon page 54, 1st K. H. IV. (*really* 52) that we find “Bacon’s,” “Bacon,” in the words:—

*On Bacons on.
Bacon fed knaves.*

And it seems to us that in this false paging we have a profound system of suggestion, which speaks for itself as follows:—

1st we find—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon

upon page 53, M. W. W., which is the correct paging. We find (again) upon page 53, 1st K. H. IV.,—

Gammon of Bacon.

This page is really 51, though paged 53; so that, as in the “Advancement,” 1640, we have a *real* 53, and a *false* 53, upon each

page of which we find "*Bacon.*" Then we find again a real 54, and a false 54. The false 54 is really 52, and on it are "*Bacon's,*" "*Bacon.*" Upon the real 54, we find "*Francis*" 21 times. Now Shakespeare was 52 when he died, according to tradition and general consent. The Stratford monument declares he was in his 53rd year (*aetatis*) when he died, which cannot be disproved. So that 52 and 53 are the two cipher numbers, or frame pagings, representing Shakespeare, just as 35 and 36 represents the plays. Now is it not striking to find "*Bacon's,*" "*Bacon*" (twice) upon the real page 52 of 1st K. H. IV., and twice upon pages 53, M. W. W., and 53, 1st K. H. IV., and 54 (56) ditto, as Francis? But the evidence does not stop here. Bacon was 56 when Shakespeare died in 1616, and it is upon page 56, 1st K. H. IV., we find Francis 21 times. The object seems to us to be, to identify Bacon with Shakespeare by ciphers, dates, and ages combined. Not only this identity of paging is a hint for cipher collusion and collating. "*Hang Hog* is Latin for *Bacon*," is upon page 53 of the Comedies, "*Gammon of Bacon*" is upon page 53 of the Histories, and Francis upon page 53 (55 false) of ditto. Thus by false paging, three pages 53 are brought into collusion for cipher purposes. Then page 54 (52), 1st K. H. IV., is really in collusion with 56 (which is really 54). There is a real page 54 (56) and a false 54 (52), and upon the 1st Francis is 21 times, upon the last Bacon's Bacon. Thus there is a complete sequence in all this, viz.:—

- 1st K. H. IV., 50 (false 52) "*Secret Book*"
- 1st K. H. IV., 51 (false 53) "*Gammon of Bacon,*" "*Sir Nicholas,*" "*S. Nicholas*"
- 1st K. H. IV., 52 (false 54) "*Bacons,*" "*Bacon*"
 53 correct, M. W. W., "*Hang Hog* is Latin for *Bacon*."
 53 (55 false) 1st K. H. IV., "*Francis,*" "*Hogsheads,*" "*his title,*" Etc.
 54 (56 false) 1st K. H. IV., *Francis 21 times.*

Here are Shakespeare's and Bacon's ages in 1616. Ought we not

to collate them for a Cipher—the false and the real?—thus:—

{ False page 52 (page 50) “*Secret Book.*”
 { Correct page 52 (page 54 false) “*Bacons,*” “*Bacon.*”

{ 53, M. W., (correct) Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon.
 { 53, false, 1st K. H. IV., Gammon of Bacon.

It is striking indeed to find *Bacon*, *Bacons*, *Bacon* (three times) on pages (corrected) 53, 52 (and Francis on 53 again), being Shakespeare's 2 ages (52, 53) and once on a false 53 (Gammon of Bacon). The reflective critic must consent to the theory that a cipher introduced for the purpose of identifying Bacon with the supposed author, Shakespeare, would gain immeasurably in matter of proof, by bringing the false author's age in as a factor in the problem?

It is indeed more than remarkable to find that in the 1640 “Adv.” the pages on which Poetry, the Drama, Stage-plays are fully discussed, are pages 105, 106, 107. Now the sum of Shakespeare's two ages, 52, 53, are 105. The double of 53 is 106, and $54+53=107$. It is upon columns 106 and 107, M.W.W., 106, 107, 1st K. H. IV., that we find first Bacon's Philosophical Grammar and name, and secondly his Christian name Francis 22 times. The idea suggested is a *doubling* of Shakespeare, through his age 52, 53; thus to suggest Bacon is identical, and the double of Shakespeare. Thus column 104, 1st K. H. IV., is $52 \times 2 = 104$, and on this column 104 we find

“*On Bacons on.*”
Bacon fed.

On column 106, M. W. W., we find Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon. On column 106, 1st K. H. IV., Francis scene commences.

We have a proof of this collusion involving the column

paging between pages 53, M.W.W., and 53, 1st K. H. IV., thus :

$$\text{M. W. W., col. 106} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hang 263 add col. 106=369} \\ \text{Hog 264} \quad + \quad 106=370 \\ \text{is 265} \quad + \quad 106=371. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{collate } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gammon 369 subtract the col. 101=268 Bacon} \\ \text{of 370} \quad - \quad 101=269 \quad \text{I} \\ \text{K. H. IV.} \quad \text{Bacon 371} \quad - \quad 101=270 \text{ Warrant.} \end{array} \right.$$

Hang Hog is Gammon of Bacon Bacon I warrant.

It is indeed remarkable to find that directly we introduce the column numbers (or column paging) as modifying factors of addition or subtraction, we find ourselves getting the numbers 262, 264, 267, 269, 270. Now all these numbers are upon the line :

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon I warrant.

For example, we find column 104, page 54 (really 52), 1st K. H. IV., Bacons, Bacon, thus :—

$$\text{Col. 104} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{On 197 164 up.} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Catapillars 157 204} \\ \text{Bacons 198 163} \end{array} \right\} \text{up.} \\ \text{On 199 162} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bacon 158 203} \\ \text{fed 159 202} \end{array} \right\} \\ (\text{Col.}) 104 \text{ Illist.} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be 97 263} \\ \text{hanged 98 262} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

Collate with,

$$\text{Col. 106 p. 53, M. W. W.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hang 261 100 up.} \quad 203 \text{ entire sc. up.} \\ \text{Hog 262 101} \quad 202 \\ \text{Hang 263 100} \quad 201 \\ \text{Hog 264 99} \quad 200 \\ \text{is 265 93} \quad 199 \\ \text{Latin 266 97} \quad 198 \\ \text{for 267 96} \quad 197 \\ \text{Bacon 263 95} \quad 196 \\ \text{I 261 94} \quad 195 \\ \text{Warrant 270 93} \quad 194 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Collate Bacon 203 (Hang)} \\ \text{Bacon 158+104 (col.)=262 (Hog)} \\ \text{hanged 263} \\ \text{Bacon 203-104=99 (Hog) 264} \\ \text{On 162+104=266} \\ \text{Bacons 158+104=267} \\ \text{On 164+104=268} \\ \text{Bacons 198-104=94} \\ \text{On 197-104=93.} \end{array} \right\}$$

The reader must, without our assistance, be astonished at the proofs of cipher collusion. Take Bacon 158, 203. Add the column number and subtract it for the two figures :—

$$158+104=262, \text{ Hog.}$$

The next number is 203, and agrees with the count of Hang 203, giving plainly Bacon for Hang and Hog 203, Hang 261 Hog,

262; Bacon (158 + 104 column) 262, 203. If we subtract 104 from 203 we get $203 - 104 = 99$. Look at 99 = Hog. Take the other Bacons 198, 163. Add (column) 104 to 163 = 267

267 For (precedent to Bacon).
Subtract 198 - 104 = 94. Look at 94, I.

We see that Bacons Bacon are all concentrated upon Hang Hog, as if to enforce our assent that Hang Hog is really Bacon's name, and in context with the 36th "Apophthegm," 1671 "Resuscitatio," as *Hanged Hog*. We find *Bacon's Bacons* all concentrated upon "for I," page 53, M. W. W. And the curious part is, if we reverse the process and add or subtract the column 106 (another factor) of the extract from p. 53, M. W. W., we get:—

I 269 - 106 = 163. Hog 264 - 106 = 158 Bacon.
Hang 99 + 104 = 203 Bacon.

The critic may dispute the count of certain hyphenated words, and in the above table we have followed Mr. Donnelly, who makes Bacons 198 down. But if we count "a-foot" and "a-while" as two words, we get:

Bacons 200	163 instead of 198	163	Be 97	266
Bacon 160	203 instead of 158	203	Hanged 98	265.

Let us collate this after the same fashion. If we add 104 (column) to 160 we get 264. This on the p. 53, M. W. table, is Hog, and $203 - 104 = 99$ is Hang, the next word up, again giving us:

Up 99 Hog.	Bacon 203 - 104 = 99 Hog
Down 264 Hog.	Bacon 160 + 104 = 264 Hog.
Bacons 200 - 104 = 96.	$163 + 104 = 267$.
96 267 For 96 Bacons } 267 96 For 267 Bacons. }	

In this count the number of words actually agree both ways with each other, and there are exactly 362 words down to the end of the scene "roar'd," just as there are 362 words upon page 53,

M.W.W., column 106. In fact, the words agree up and down.
Example :

Col. 104, 1st K. H. IV.	Bacons	$200 - 104 = 96$	163 + 104 = 267
p. 53, M. W. W.	For	96.	267
	Bacon	$160 + 104 = 264$.	$203 - 104 = 99$
	Hog	264.	

Giving us "*Bacons for Bacon Hog*," or "*Bacons Bacon for Hog*."
But the astonishing part has to come. Upon this count (which we have reason for inclining to have faith in) we find the words :—

p. 54, column 104, 1st K. H. IV.	Be	97	266.
	hanged	98	265.

Upon page 228, "Resuscitatio," we find in the 36th "Apophthegm," the story of Hog and Sir N. Bacon. We find these same words (twice) :—

{ Be 264 down collate Hog 264	}	p. 53, M. W. W.
hanged 265 down. is 265 }		

Let the reader see that *265 hanged* actually agrees with *Hanged 265*, and if we go by Mr. Donnelly's count we get :

{ be 264 collate Hog 264	}	p. 53, M. W. W.
hanged 263 Hang 263 }		

In which case "be" agrees with "be." Either count gives us the same result, viz., *Hog be Hanged* or *Hog Hang be Hanged*, or *Hog. Be is hanged*, which is an astonishing proof of the wonderful way this cipher has been tied together.

But now comes a second and more crucial test. Upon page 53 (or the preceding page) 1st K. H. IV. we find the words :—

Gammon of Bacon.

According to Mr. Donnelly they are as follows :

Down the page	{	93 up	
Gammon 369			92 up
of 370			91
Bacon 371	90 or (counting fraction "gel") 91 up		

Now we have found the words (already quoted in part) on p. 54, column 104, 1st K. H. IV.

Column 104	Should 96	267	up for 267	96
	be 97	266	„ Latin 266	97
	hang'd 98	265	„ is 265	98

Add to the figures (up) in the 2nd column this 104 column number

$$267 + 104 = 371 \quad 266 + 104 = 370 \quad 265 + 104 = 369$$

Now collate :—

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gammon } 369 \\ \text{of } 370 \\ \text{Bacon } 371 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hang'd } 265 + 104 = 369 \\ \text{be } 266 + 104 = 370 \\ \text{should } 267 + 104 = 371 \end{array} \right.$$

Which is nothing but—

Gammon of Bacon should be hang'd (Gammon).

In this Grammatical scene, p. 53, M.W.W., we find this :—

How many numbers is in nouns?

We find these figures (up and down) against these words :—

declined 229	134	{	how 134	229
thus 228	135		many 135	228
be 227	136		numbers 136	227
and 226	137		is 137	226
pronoun 225	138		in 138	225
the 224	139		nouns 139	224

Now it is upon page 228, "Resuscitatio," we find the 36th Apophthegm and the cipher we are at work upon. Mark above that "*Numbers be*" are 136, 227. Now upon page 228, "Resuscitatio" the 136, 137th words in italics, are

{ *Be* 136 263 or 264 (error "a" counted)
Hanged 137 264 or 265 (error "a" counted)

The 226th or 227th word down the page, all counted, is "*Bacon*" according as we count the error of a ("a a pass") or omit it. If

we add the Apophthegm number, 36, to 227 we get 263, which on one count is the number also of "Be." This alone would prove a cipher. Directly we go down page 53 M. W. W., for the 263 or 264th word we find it *Hung* or *Hog*, and the 264 or 265th, "Hog" or "is." This gives us clearly :—

Hang (or) Hog be Hog Hanged (or) is Hanged.

The reader will see that "Be" upon page 53, M. W. W., is actually congruous with "Be," page 228, "Resuscitatio"; 136 each; and 227 upon page 228, "Resuscitatio," is "Bacon," giving us "Bacon be Hanged."

If we go to the next two words "and is," p. 53, M. W. W., we find them

and 226	137 }	" Resus."
is 137	226 }	{ Hanged 137
		{ Hanged 137

Now directly we examine the figures against Hog p. 53, M. W. W. we find them directly first 226 from end of the scene. Then Hog 36, 262, which numbers subtracted give 226, as do the entire group thus :—

p. 53 (up the page) 104 Accusativo	33—259=226	104+33=137
103 Hing	34—260=226	{ 103+34=137
102 Hang	35—261=226	{ 102+35=137
101 Hog	36—262=226	{ 101+36=137

Here are the two factors against "is" 137, 226, giving us (Collate "Resus.") *Name* 225 *Pronoun* 225 (M.W.W.)

is Accusativo	Hing, Hang, Hog (226, 137)	
Hanged 137,	Bacon, 227	

Nothing can be plainer or more evident. Upon page 228, "Resuscitatio," we find these words addressed by the malefactor Hog to Judge Bacon :—

your	224	collate p. 53 column 106, the	224
name	225	M. W. Windsor	pronoun 225
is	226		and 226
<i>Bacon</i>	227		be 227
and	228		thus 228
(<i>Hog</i>) mine	229		declined 229

Mark that "*Thus*" gives us 228, the paging of the *Resuscitatio*" on which we find this 36th Apophthegm with the words quoted. Immediately after the word "declined" we find:—

<i>Singulariter</i>	230	collate "Resuscitatio"	<i>is</i>	230
<i>Nominativo</i>	231	collate	<i>Hog</i>	231
<i>hic</i>	232		<i>and</i>	232
<i>haec</i>	233		<i>in</i>	233
<i>hoc</i>	234		<i>all</i>	234
<i>Nominativo</i>	235		<i>ages</i>	235
<i>Hig</i>	236		<i>Hog</i>	236
<i>Hag</i>	237		<i>and</i>	237
<i>Hog</i>	238		<i>Bacon</i>	238

The reader sees that this first *Hog* agrees *exactly* with *Bacon* 238,—proving that the error (*a a pass*) must be counted.

See above "*Bacon*" 227 agreeing with "*Be*." We find that the "*pronoun*" agrees with "*Name*," and that "*Name*" is "*Bacon*" (*be*) or the pronoun name be *Bacon* and thus mine (*Hog*) declined.

But look again at "*be*" 227 136 which we also find *Numbers* 136 227; turn to the "*Resuscitatio*" for *Be* also 136.

Be 136, 264, 90, 357.

But page 53, M.W.W. 264 is *Hog*.—So that we get:—

Bacon 227, *be* 136 264. *Hog*, 137 (265 Hanged, sequence).

Upon page 53, 1st. K.H.IV., we again find *Bacon* the 90th up the page (omitting fraction of word "gel"). Subtract.

$357 - 90 = 267$. For 267, p. 53 M.W.W.—268 *Bacon*.

Giving us *Bacon be for Hog*. Add $136 + 90 = 226$. *Hog* agam p. 53, M.W.W.—Take again p. 53, M.W.W.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{In } 138 \quad 225 \\ \text{nouns } 139 \quad 224 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pronoun } 225 \quad 138 \\ \text{the } 224 \quad 139 \end{array} \right\}$$

Turn to p. 228, "*Resuscitatio*," and count the 139th word in italics down the page:—

for 138	p. 53, M.W.	267 For
is 139	268	268 Bacon.

The direct count down p. 228, "Resuscitatio," gives us:—

224	Nouns	224	your	{ the	224	139	is Bacon 268.—
225	in	225	name	{ pronoun	225	138	for

Whether we have the correct cipher sequence is doubtful, but there can be little doubt that the cipher will tell us, that the pronoun Hic, haec, hoc, stands for Hanged Hog in the Accusative case identified with Bacon. No doubt Hing Hang Hog is only Hang Hang Hog or

Hanging Hog,

The entire proof of Bacon's authorship revolving on the words Hang, Hanged, and their proof connection with the 36th Apophthegm, p. 228, "Resuscitatio." Hog is Hanging but not Hanged until we find the cipher proof 226, 137, which is

p. 53, M.W.W. 264	Hog	is	226	264	or 263	Hang
265	is hanged	137	265	or 264	Hog.	

Directly we get:

Hanged Hog is Latin for Bacon

Which proves the authorship of this line at once—Francis Bacon. Let the critics try to denounce all this as a second mare's nest following Mr. Donnelly's footsteps. Experts will soon better our instructions and for every one of our figures discover hundreds tied in every possible direction, up and down across and backwards and forwards.

The name of Bacon is endlessly in congruity with Hog. Thus omitting the error (a a pass), one unit count we find Bacon 226 twice over.

Bacon 121, 226, 105, 394

Add the first and 3rd columns together $121 + 105 = 226$. Now the first Hog upon page 53, M.W.W., is the 226th from the end of the scene, p. 54:—

1st	Hog 26, 238, 226	}
2nd	Hog 36, 262, 202	
3rd	Hog 264, 200	

The student may see, without any further proof, evidence of cipher arrangement at once. How it is that 238 is found singly and again by addition $202+36=238$ in the 1st and 2nd Hogs, or that the first Hog gives $264(26+238=264)$ or that $(262-36=226)$. These astonishing results are easily explained by the theory that they each and all are in collusion with Bacon, and are merely modified forms of each other's cipher numbers. How is it upon p. 228, "Resuscitatio" we find *Bacon* 226 directly down the page and again 238 *Bacon*, and :—

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Nicholas} & 119+143=262 \\ \text{Bacon} & 120+144=264 \end{array}$$

If the reader will study the following numbers he will see for himself what the cipher is trying to say :—

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Pronoun} & 225 \ 138 \ \text{P. 53} \\ \text{and} & 226 \ 137 \ \text{M.W.} \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hog 226 238} \\ \text{Hog 226 238} \end{array} \right.$$

Look up above and we find Hog 238 directly and secondly by addition $(202+36=238)$. We find Hog again 238 directly and by subtraction $(262-36=226)$. Upon page 228, "Resuscitatio" we find the 137th word in it italics *Hanged*. And we find Bacon 226 (or 227) and again Bacon 238 or 237.

If the reader will add the "Resuscitatio" paging, 228, to 143 against Nicholas, he will get

$$228+143=371.$$

Upon page 53, 1st K.H.IV., the 371st word is Bacon.

Our theory is that the entire Grammatical scene upon page 53, Merry Wives of Windsor (right hand col.) is in cipher collusion with Bacon's *Grammatical Philosophy*, or 36th Deficient (asterisk) in the VIth Book of the "Advancement," 1623 and 1640. In the

latter English version, we find upon page 53 reference to it again as Cæsar's Analogy ("De Analogia") and this page corresponds with page 53, M.W.W., where we find the line :—

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon.

CHAPTER IV.

THE 1640 "ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING."

WE determined to examine Lord Bacon's works with an eye to the discovery of any connection between them and the Plays, not alone from parallels of language, which has already been done in great measure by others, but with a view to a cipher. Now of all his works, the "Advancement of Learning" stands prominent, as the first part of his "Instauration," and contains not only a cipher, but much ambiguous and profound language, allusions to poetry, plays, Orpheus Theatre, and Methods of Private Speech (or the Wisdom of Private Speech), congruity of signs "*other than words or letters*," the Handing On of the Lumps for Posterity, and constant hints in connection with the plays. The first thing to find was an authentic or *ex cathedra* edition. By chance the Oxford and Cambridge Edition of 1640, first translated by Wats, fell into our hands. We were at once struck with the false paging, endless italicising without apparent reason, and an air about it of authority in the translator's preface. But we of course, like the reader, naturally thought that, issuing as it did long after Bacon's death, it could contain as a translation nothing of real cipher or profound value for our purpose. Yet it had been issued under the auspices of Oxford and Cambridge, was got up with extraordinary care, with Portrait of Bacon, and with a great number of laudatory Latin verses, in praise of the Manes Verulaminiani. We said to ourselves why is this edition falsely paged? Let us examine other editions, if there be any, of this

1640 Oxford issue, and see if the false paging is accident or repeated. We found another edition, but the false paging always and everywhere was exactly the same.

It is therefore important to note that all the 1640 Oxford editions of "The Advancement of Learning" have exactly the same irregularity of paging, although in other points some copies differ in the details of the text, which proves that the irregularity of paging was not an accident, but an intentional and ordered repetition which otherwise would have been corrected.

Copies of the 1640 "Advancement" are open before us. Upon page 21 of "Vicount St. Alban, His Preface," we find in "The Distribution of the Work into Six Parts" (in two copies) this description of the IVth part of the "Instauration":—

"P. IV., *Scala Intellectus*, or the Intellectual Sphere rectified to the globe of the World."

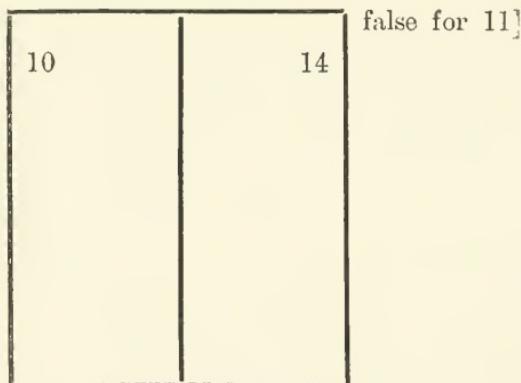
In a *third* copy open before us, 1640 (everything else being alike), for the same passage we read:—

"P. IV., *Scala Intellectus*, or the Method of the Mind in the Comprehension of Things exemplified."

Now evidently this is another edition (though there are no words to declare it) of this 1640 "Advancement." Yet all three copies have false paging exactly alike, and not only alike, and undoubtedly not accidental but intentional, as is proved in the following way:—For example instead of page 11 following page 10 of the preface, we have page 14 falsely, or erroneously inserted, yet the next page is not 15, but 12, as it really ought to be, which shows the printer or compositor was quite aware that the false 14 was the correct 11. We find whenever the paging is false, that when it becomes rectified, it has been done correctly. For example, in all these editions of the "Advancement" of 1640, after page 280 we suddenly find 209 (instead of 281) facing us. The error continues 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, and then 289, which is correct again, and proves the false

paging has been correctly counted, and therefore the compositor must have been conscious and had time to correct his error.* But he does not alter or correct the paging, although he shows he knows the real and right numbering, *by taking it up again* where he likes. This proves, together with the fact that two separate editions have the same false paging, all to the same extent and in the same places, that it is intentional and not accidental.

We now determined to give this irregular paging a thorough and profound examination. And the first false page occurs upon what ought to be page 11 of "Vicount St. Alban. His Preface," which is falsely marked 14. Now it is perhaps only a coincidence, and we lay no weight or importance upon it, merely noting it in passing. And it is this: we have pages 14 and 10 open before us, and 14 is false for 11.



The reader seeing the error, says there is a mistake, and 11 ought to be in place of 14. Now in the Catalogue of the Folio of the 1623 Shakespeare, the thirty-five plays are divided into 14 Comedies, 10 Histories, 11 Tragedies, all separate and collected together! They make up thirty-five plays. Now it may seem only accident, but this false paging in this preface gives us, and

* The strongest proof (if any were needed) is to be found in the Index of Humane Authors, at the end of the work, where Bacon's name, which appears in the margin of page 53 (false for 55) is indexed 55, *correctly*, showing the error was recognized.

calls attention as it were to these three numbers, 14, 10, and 11, which added together make up 35, or the number of the plays in the Catalogue of the 1623 Folio. We shall very soon, by further and far more important evidence, strengthen our theory that this is not an accidental coincidence.

Upon page *thirty-five* of “The Distribution of the Work or Great Instauration into six parts,” in writing of the fourth part, which Bacon apparently never completed or commenced, but which he writes of as *already done*, and which he calls Models, or Types and Platforms, in Connection with *Mathematics*, we find a certain number of words in large Roman capitals. The thirty-fifth word (and we repeat there are *thirty-five plays* in the catalogue of the 1623 Folio Shakespeare) in capitals is the word INVENTION; so that this is worthy of reflection; for the page is 35, and the word *Invention* is 35 also. There are only two more words in this capital or large type, and they are the words *example, examples*—making thirty-seven words altogether. We might almost exclaim To (Two) *example, examples* of this missing fourth part of my Instauration, which I can only hint at, I give you in the number of the page (35), and in the 35th word *Invention*, a hint to the thirty-five plays of the 1623 Folio, which are “the types and platforms, which may present to the “eye as it were, the whole procedure of the mind, and the “continued order and fabric of invention, in certain selected “subjects, and they various and of remark. For it came into “our mind that in MATHEMATIC (sic), the frame* standing “the demonstration inferred is facile, and perspicuous, without “this accommodation, and dependency all seems involved, and “more subtle than indeed they be.” The word MATHEMATIC stands alone in capitals. Is not Bacon telling us it is by *Mathematic* that this missing fourth part of his Instauration is

* The Frame is a good expression for something comprehending a picture or portrait, as margin to the page, on which the paging stands—the comprehensive frame of ages, dates, numbers.

inferred—by the mathematic of the paging, and of the word Invention? As the reader accompanies us, on our voyage of discovery, his scepticism will gradually be forced to yield, and he may then re-read this with advantage.

It is to be remarked that the paging of the 1640 "Advancement" bears a perfect feature of design pointing to Shakespeare and the plays:—

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{First false page 52 (Shakespeare's age 1616).} \\ \text{Second false page 53 (Shakespeare's age on Monument).} \end{array} \right.$

Thus we find a

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{False page 52.} \\ \text{Correct page 52.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{False page 53.} \\ \text{Correct page 53.} \end{array} \right.$

If we double 52 we get 104, and upon page 104 we find *Deeds* as *testaments*, consisting of *letters*, *speeches*, *Orations*, *Apophthegms*, all pointing to Bacon's writings, as finger posts for further discoveries *testamentary* for *Poetry* on the next page 105.
Double 53.

$$53 \times 2 = 106.$$

Upon 106 we find the Drama first introduced. Note that

$$52 + 53 = 105 \text{ Poetry commences.}$$

Upon page 280-81, the false paging recommences 209.

$$104 + 105 = 209.$$

As if to suggest Deeds and Poetry again, and the Drama in sequence. Directly we collate these pagings with the Folio 1623 plays, we meet with the same thing in pages bearing Bacon's name, surname (or Christian,) under cover of Bacon and Francis.

Thus Page 54, 1st K. H. IV. is really corrected page 52.

Page 52, 1st K. H. IV. is really page 50.

Page 53, 1st K. H. IV. is really page 51.

Page 55, 1st K. H. IV. is really page 53.

Page 53 M.W.W. is correct.

Thus we have a

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---|
| 1st K.H.IV. | False page 52 and | “ Secret Book ” “ Speare ” |
| Do. | K.H.IV. | Correct page 52. } “ On Bacon’s son ” “ Bacon fed Knaves. |
| Do. | K.H.IV. | False page 53. Bacon in “ Gammon of Bacon.” |
| Do. | K.H.IV. | Correct page 53. “ Francis,” “ Hogsheads ” (?) |
| M.W.W. | | Correct page 53. “ Hang Hog Latin for Bacon.” |

The reader must at once see the collusion, which is most striking. And still more striking is the fact that it is upon column 106 of the Comedies, we find Bacon’s name in the line :

Hang Hog is Latin for Bacon.

And upon col. 107 of the Histories (1st K. H. IV. p. 56) we find Bacon’s Christian name, Francis, 21 times. Upon pages 106, 107, “ Advt.,” 1640, we find for the first and last time, Stage Plays and the Drama discussed.

The correspondence between page 262, “ Advt.,” and pages 53 M.W. and 1st K. H. IV. is simply extraordinary. Upon page 53 M.W. Windsor we find :—

Hang 35 (italics down), 261, 102 (up the column.)
Hog 36 Do. Do. 262, 101 (up the column.)

Upon page 262, 36th Star, we find *exactly* (*neither more nor less*) 101 words in italics. It will be seen Hog is 36, 262, 101, all these three numbers agreeing. Our tables are most carefully made; we do not count from the page, but from tables made with every possible precaution and exactitude. There are pages with doubtful words, but these two pages are open to no suspicion of that kind. In fact we only discovered the parallel after the tables were made. Let the critic test it. Upon this page 262, “ Advt.,” there are 371 words, and according to Mr. Donnelly, Bacon, page 53, 1st K. Henry IV., is the 371st * word. This proves that this page 262 is not only in touch with Hog, page 53, M.W.W., but with “ *Bacon*,” 371st word also, page 53, 1st K. H. IV. We are convinced that this is a real discovery.

* This is also column 101 of the Histories.

Before us lies open a table of page 264 “Advt.” “*Hog*” (in the line *Hang, Hog* is Latin for Bacon) p. 53, is the 264th word, Bacon the 268th word down and 95th up. Upon this page 264 we find ciphers discussed thus:—

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{manner } 94 \ 267 \ 53 \ 85 \\ \text{of } 95 \ 268 \ 52 \ 84 \\ \text{Speaking } 96 \ 269 \ 51 \ 83 \end{array} \right.$	$\text{collate p. 53 M.W.W.}$	$\text{For } 267 \ 96.$
		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bacon } 268 \ 95. \\ \text{I. } 269 \ 94. \end{array} \right.$

The numbers fall against each other in the same way as they do against the word “Bacon” p. 53 M.W.W., viz., 95, 268, even the pages 53, 52, 51, being given.* This page is upon *ciphers*, and we may see a distinct reference to page 53 (bis) of this work, where we find exactly 94 words in italics, that page being one of the *manners of speaking* or pointing by congruity to pages 53 M.W.W. and 53 1st K. H. IV. *false and real*. At the same time pointing to this very star 36 in the reference to *Philosophical Grammar or Demonstration by Analogy (De Analogia)*. Why do we say false 53 and real 53? Because we find

Page 53 “Gammon of Bacon,” 1st K. H. IV.

Page 55, Francis — (commencement scene “Francis.”)

The first is false 53 and the second (55) real 53, for the paging is misdirected from the opening of the play,

46, 49 (instead of 47.)

This was done expressly to give us two 53 pages, *a false and a real one*. And this is what we find in this “Advancement,” first a real and then a false 53.

Nothing is left to chance. Everything is magnificently planned and carried out in this *Book of Books*; this VIth book of which is nothing but “*Precepts and Instructions of Learning*,” or *Demonstration by Analogy, termed Notes of Things, and Philosophical Grammar*, 35 and 36th stars for the 35 and 36 plays of

* It is actually upon pages 53, M. W. W., 52 (false 54) 1st K. H. IV., and 51 (false 53) 1st K. H. IV., that the only four entries of the word *Bacon* in the plays are to be found.

the 1623 Folio Theatre. Let the critic consider the sign-post of page 53 (bis) of this work, pointing, on one hand, to the name Bacon on pages (also) 53 of M. W. Windsor and 1st K. H. IV., and on the other to the 35 and 36 Deficients or Stars, in context with ciphers and poetry page 264. On this page 53 (bis) we read "all his *wealth was in names*." *What names?* Bacon's name, *S. Francis Bacon is in the margin*, against these words, in which he identifies himself with the Duke of Guise, heir to a crown, king *de jure* but not *de facto*. The danger of the subject only permitted him to allude to himself by analogy. All that Bacon remarks of Alexander the Great and of the Duke de Guise, is for Shakespeare and *himself* we believe, and he says so, first identifying himself with the Duke, and then "not as Alexander the Great" but as Aristotle's scholar. But Alexander *was Aristotle's scholar*, and upon page 52 (Shakespeare's age), he writes "*Alexander was bred and taught under Aristotle*." What then does he mean by saying "But the admiration of this Prince, whilst I *represent him to myself*, not as Alexander the Great, but as *Aristotle's scholar*." This is a natural perspective *that is and is not*. And it well embraces the paradox of Bacon being Shakespeare and not Shakespeare, particularly if he has identified either of these Princes with himself or with Shakespeare. The impossibility of speaking for himself as Bacon has forced him to borrow other great names, to illustrate by analogy his own relations to Shakespeare. Upon page 52 (real) Alexander is brought in in context with *Homer's Works*, a palpable analogy; page 53 (real) again with *Homer*, *Venus*, Poets, etc. These pages represent Shakespeare's age 52 and 53 (Stratford Monument). It is here the false paging commences, with Orpheus Theatre. It is our opinion the Due de Guise is a cover for Shakespeare. The Due de Guise wanted to play the part of a Bolingbroke, and of a Usurper, had the power or pretended to it, and without the right. The word scholar is a hint for page 53 M. W. W., and the scholar William Shakespeare.

Upon page 106 there are 73 words in italics. The 73rd word is "*Parabolical*" (Poesy). Upon page 107 there are again 73 words in italics ("*Stage-plays*," hyphenated, counted as one word). The 73rd word is "*Poesy*" in the line Drammatical Poesy.

{ Page 106 73 (italics) 73rd word "*Parabolical*" (all counted).
 \ Page 107 73 (italics) 73rd word "*Poesy*" (Drammatical) (all counted).

There is evidently collusion in this. If we subtract the italic words from their respective paging we get,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{page } 106 - 73 = 33. \\ \text{page } 107 - 73 = 34. \end{array} \right.$$

On page 107 we find the 34th word *in italics* "*Parabolical*" again. On page 106 we find the 34th word *in italics* "*Parabolical*" again. The 34th star is Analogy, called by Bacon the *indication of indications*. Upon page 105 there are 71 words in italics :—

$$105 - 71 = 34.$$

This page 105 is upon Poetry and opens the subject. Thus $34 + 35 + 36 = 105$. It is certain that 34 is one of the prime factors in this subtle problem. It is evidently the starting point or finger-post for the plays, as the precedent number to 35 and 36 their catalogue and full frame number. Upon page 53 (bis) there are 94 words in italics.

Exact Fac-simile of Distribution Preface 1640 "Advt." :—

ally to minds tender and preoccupate, at first entrance, to become familiar with nature; we therefore many times adde our own observations, as certain first conversions and inclinations, and as it were, Aspects of History to Philosophy; to the end that they may be

both pledges to men, that they shall not ever be detained in the waves of History; as also that when they are once arrived to the operation of the understanding, all may be in a more preparednesse. And by this kind of Naturall History, as here we describe, we suppose that there may be a secure and easy accesse unto Nature; and solid and prepared matter presented unto the Vnderstanding.

¶ IV. Now we have both fortified and environed the understanding with faithfull Auxiliaries and forces, and by a strict Muster raised a compleat Army of Divine works, there seemes nothing remaining but that we set upon Philosophy it selfe. But in so difficile and dubious an enterprise, there are some particulars, which seem necessarily to be interposed partly for instruction, partly for present use. § Of these the first is, that the examples of Inquisition and of *invention, be propounded according to our rule and method represented in particular subjects; chiefly making choice of such subjects, which amongst other things to be enquired, are the most noble, and in mutuall relation, most Adverse; that there may not want an example in every kind. Nor doe we speak of those examples, which for illustration sake, are annexed to every particular precept and rule, (for we have sufficiently quit

e e 2

our

* Mark that this word *Invention* is the 35th word in Roman type from the top of the page, if we count *it self* as two words. If we count it as one word, *example, examples* become 35, 36, or the play numbers 35, 36.

PAGE 36

VICOUNT ST ALBAN

our selves hereof in the SECOND PART OF THE WORK, but we mean directly the Types and Platformes which may present as it were, to the eye, the whole Procedure of the mind, and the continued Fabrick and order of Invention, in certain selected subjects ; and they various and of remarke. For it came into our mind, that in Mathematiques, the frame standing, the Demonstration inferred is facile and perspicuous ; on the contrary, without this accomodation and dependency, all seems involved, and more subtile than indeed they be. Wherefore to examples of this sort we asigne the Fourth Part of our work ; which indeed is nothing else, but a particular, and explicite application of the Second Part."

Note that these pages correspond with the plays in numbers 35 and 36, and it is our theory that the paging is the frame holding the portrait of the plays as a finger-post for the letterpress. We maintain that 52 and 53 represent Shakespeare in like manner, and that the doubling lands us upon Deeds (as Testaments), Poetry, the Drama 106, which correspond to the column numbers of the Comedies and Histories, on which we find the words Francis Bacon. Upon the next page, 35 (in the body of the work), we again meet with a suspicious allusion to authors getting their due :—

OF LEARNING. LIB. I.

35

porary belief, and a suspension of their judgement, untill they be fully instructed, and not an absolute resigna-
tion of their liberty, and a perpetuall captivity of

their judgements. Therefore, to conclude this point, I will say no more but this, *Let great Auctors so have their due, as we doe not derogate from Time, which is the Auctor of Auctors and Parent of Truth.*"

The reader is recommended to get a copy of the 1640 Oxford edition of the "Advancement of Learning," with which to collate our statements. It will greatly enhance the interest and the force of our arguments. For he will behold with the eye the extraordinary capitalising and italicising, and confirm for himself, with the context of the text and false paging, the truth of our assertions.

In another chapter we direct attention to the extraordinary fact that only half, or three parts, of the *six divisions* into which Bacon divides his "*Magna Instauratio*" are completed. He never made the slightest attempt to do more than sketch the headings and hint, as we have already seen at the fourth, fifth and sixth divisions of the distribution of his work, which he copies from the six days of creation. He devotes his life to the *first three* parts, and speaks of the other three as *already done*. Yet we have nothing whatever to answer to them. Nevertheless, he writes of partaking of God's rest and Sabbath.

Now it is perhaps only another imaginary coincidence, but, as we have stated, the folio of 1623 is divided into *three divisions* in the Catalogue, 14 Comedies, 10 Histories, 11 Tragedies. We find the *unfulfilled and never attempted three divisions* of Bacon's "*Instauration*," its second half so to speak, corresponding to these divisions.

Fac-simile of page 23, 1640 "Advancement":-

O F L E A R N I N G . L I B . I.

23

"*they doe not easily apply and accommodate themselves to persons with whom they negociate and live, which want*

of exact application ariseth from two causes, *The first is, the largenesse and greatnesse of their minds, which can hardly stoope and be confined within the observation of the nature and custome of one person.* It is the speech of a Lover, not of a wife man, *Satis magnum alter alteri theatrum sumus.*"

Let it be remembered that the first great date with which the Shakespeare plays are for ever associated, by their first collected Folio publication, is 1623. It is impossible for Bacon to write the 16, nor is it necessary, seeing that 23 would speak for itself, even as we say 89 for 1889, seeing he could only live in one 23. If now we turn to page 23 of the 1640 "Advancement" we find these words brought in—"Theatrum" (or "Theatre") being the 49th word from the top of the page in italics :—

Satis magnum alter alteri theatrum sumus.

Now here is the striking fact we will presently further notice, and that is, if we turn to page 49, we find "Theatre" the 50th word in italics from the top of the page, this time "Theatre" corresponding with the next paging. The next page, instead of being 50, is falsely marked 52, and that was Shakespeare's age when he died. Thus on this page 23, as if to call attention to the 1623 Shakespeare Theatre or Folio, we find the 49th word "Theatrum," as if to direct us to page 49, where we again find the words "Orpheus Theatre," being the 49th and 50th words in italics upon page 49. But what does

Satis magnum alter alteri theatrum sumus

mean when translated? It means, "We are often (or sufficiently) the Great Theatre, one of another," as if to suggest on this page 23, the (16)23 Folio "Theatre" a spectator and an actor, who have

changed parts. The top of the page contains in one sentence 16 words in italics, and if we join this to the paging 23, we get 1623 ! The word *Theatrum* is the *70th word from the top of the page, and it is exactly double 35, the number of plays in the catalogue, 1623 Folio. The 52nd word is “I”; the 52nd word in italics, “*second*,” as if to, “*I am*” (the 52 year old Shakespeare), “*I am the second*” (Shakespeare) of this “alter alteri,”—one of the other.

Let the reader in the preceding fac-simile copy of page 35 of the 1640 “*Advancement*” count the words in italics ending the IVth. Chapter with the words, “Let Great Authors so have their due, “as we do not derogate from Time, which is the Author of “Authors and Parent of Truth.” He will find them 26 in number. Now Shakespeare’s age was 52 ; 26 is the half of 52 ! How could Bacon better declare by arithmetic that he, the Great Author of the 35 plays (paging 35), is the *other half* of the 52 year old Shakespeare ? There are 64 words in this paragraph, as if to allude to (16)64, the year Shakespeare was born !

The correspondence between the false paging of the 1640 “*Advancement*” and the First Part of King Henry IV. is very striking. And the clever way it is disguised is still more remarkable. For example, the play commences with page 46 of the Histories. The next page, instead of being 47, in sequence to 46, is 49 :—

* “ Verses by Ben Jonson and Shakespeare, occasioned by the motto to the Globe Theatre :—*Totus mundus agit histriponem.*

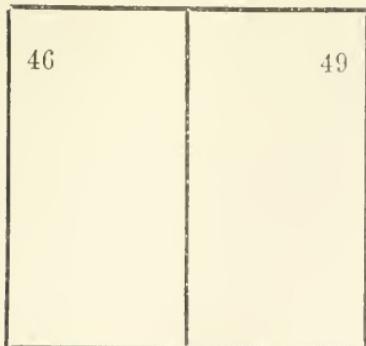
Jonson.

If but stage-actors all the world displays,
Where shall we find spectators of their plays ?

Shakespeare.

Little or much of what we see we do ;
We are all both actors and spectators too.

(From *Poetical Characteristicks*,—a MS. formerly in the Harleian collection.)



So that every sequent page is two figures in advance of the real paging. Thus page 52 is in reality page 50. Because instead of the false paging:— 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 }
 We get corrected 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 }

Now here is the double parallel,—between this paging and the 1640 “Advancement of Learning.” And we beg the reader to mark it carefully, and to consider if it can be chance. It is this,—Page 50 in the “Advancement,” 1640, is mispaged 52; Page 50 in the 1st Part of King H. IV. *is also mispaged 52.*

1640 “Advancement” ————— page 50 mispaged 52.
 1st Part, K. H. IV. ————— page 50 mispaged 52.

But the parallel does not end here, for we continue we find the next page misnumbered in the 1640 “Advancement” is page 55 which is mispaged 53,—

1640 “Adv.” — 49, 52, 51, 52, 53, 54, 53, 56 }
 Corrected — 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 }

The reader will see that 53 and 55 are masks one for another. But here is the strange parallel—that in the 1st Part K. H. IV. 53 and 55 are also masks for each other. The real 53 in this play is (owing to the mispaged 49) paged 55, so that whilst in the “Advancement” 55 is the real paging and 53 the mispaging for it; in the 1st Part King Henry IV. 53 is the real paging and 55 the mis-

paging for it. In short, the same four numbers mask each other in both the "Advancement" and this play, which is beyond any possibility of accident or coincidence. For example:—

"Advancement" 1640	—	page 50 mispaged 52.
1st Part King Henry IV.	—	page 50 mispaged 52.
"Advancement" 1640	—	page 55 mispaged 53.
1st Part King Henry IV.	—	page 55 false for 53.

Upon page 264 we find Bacon significantly introducing the subject of Poetry:—

264

O F T H E A D V A N C E M E N T

Fables, or Metre) it is, as we have said before, as a Luxuriant Herb brought forth without seed, and springs up from the strength and ranknesse of the soyle. Wherefore it runs along every where, and is so amply spread, as it were a superfluous labour to be curious of any DEFICIENTS therein; the care therefore for this is taken already.

"Therein" is the 52nd word in italics from the top of the page. Ciphers immediately follow upon this passage. (The word "every where" is separated and written as two words.)

CHAPTER V.

THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE "ADVANCEMENT," 1640.

WE have first of all to adduce evidence that the "*De Augmentis Scientiarum*" of 1640, published at Oxford, and translated into English by Doctor Gilbert Wats, is on the "*A Perfect List of Bacon's true Works.*"—

At the end of the first edition of the "RESUSCITATIO" or Bringing into Light several Pieces of the Works hitherto sleeping of Bacon, edited and prefaced by his Chaplain William Rawley 1657, we have "*A perfect list of his Lordship's true works,*" both in English and Latin. It is the last page in the book and comes into the body of the work. It is not a printer's advertisement, but clearly under Rawley's authority. And as Rawley touches in his preface upon "*surreptitious copies, mangled editions*" of Bacon's works, it is certain that this list is introduced with the direct purpose of furnishing, as the title declares, "*A Perfect List of his Lordships true Works,*" by Rawley himself. Now Rawley was Bacon's secretary, and this is how he opens his preface :—" Having been employed, as an *Amanuensis* or daily instrument, to this *Honourable Authour (sic)*; and acquainted with his *Lordships* Conceits, in the composing of his works, for many years together ; especially in his writing Time ; I conceived that no man, could pretend a better interest or claim, to the ordering of them after his death, than myself. For which cause, I have compiled in one, *whatsoever bears the true stamp* of his *Lordships* excellent *Genius* ; and *hath hitherto slept, and been suppressed*, in this present *volume*, not leaving anything to a future hand, which I found to

be of moment, and communicable to the public ;—save only some few *Latin Works*, which by God's favor and sufferance shall soon after follow.

“ It is true, that for some of the *Pieces*, herein contained, his *Lordship* did not aim, at the publication of them, but at the preservation only ; and prohibiting them from perishing, so as to have been reposed in some Private *shrine* or *Library* ; but now for that, through the loose keeping of his *Lordships* papers whilst he lived, divers *surreptitious copies* have been taken ; which have since employed the *press*, with sundry corrupt and Mangled *Editions*; whereby nothing hath been more difficult, than to find *Lord Saint Alban*, in the *Lord Saint Alban* ; and which have presented (some of them,) rather a farale of nonsense, than any true expressions, of his *Lordships happy vein*. I thought myself, in a sort tried to vindicate these injuries and wrongs, done to the *Monuments* of his *Lordship's pen*, and at once by setting forth, the *true and genuine writings themselves*, to prevent the like invasions for the time to come.”

Now it is plain that in introducing the Perfect list of his Lordship's *True Works* at the end of this “Resuscitatio,” Rawley acted in conformity with all that he has been just saying. At the end of his preface Rawley again returns to this subjeet of spurious publications of Bacon's works in these words : “ Lastly if it be objected that some few, of the pieces, whereof this whole consisteth, had visited the public light before, it is true that they had been obtruded, to the world by unknown hands, but with such scars and blemishes, upon their faces that they could pass, but for a *Spurious and Adulterine brood*, and not for his *Lordship Legitimate issue* and the publishers and printers, of them deserve to have an action of defamation brought against them by the state of learning, for disgracing and personating his *Lordship's works*.” After such passages as these, coming from one who writes with almost the pen of Bacon himself, everything that Rawley tells us must bear the most authentic *ex cathedrâ* value and stamp

of genuineness it is indeed possible for us to imagine. And therefore this perfect list of his Lordship's true works may be depended upon, coming as it does in 1657 from the pen of Rawley, Bacon's *Amanuensis* and editor. The position Rawley held with regard to Bacon is quite unique. The only authentic record of Bacon's life we possess is by Rawley, and was first published in this "*Resuscitatio*" of which we treat. And therefore this "Perfect List" (which can be seen in both the 1657 "*Resuscitatio*" and third edition, 1671) will convince the reader as to the genuine character of the work in question.

Upon casting the eye over the list of the works in *English*, we find amongst this perfect list of true works this :

De Augmentis Scientiarum, translated into *English*, by Doctor Gilbert Watts, of Oxford.

The date 1640 is not entered. But as there is only one *Oxford* translation of the "Advancement" and only *one* Gilbert Wats who translated it, there cannot possibly be a mistake as to the edition indicated. It is therefore plain that although a posthumous translation of the "*De Augmentis*," this 1640 Oxford edition is herein entered amongst the *true works* of Lord Bacon ! A close examination of this list will convince the most sceptical it is from Rawley's own pen. For example the words at the bottom of the page are only a recapitulation of what we have already cited from Rawleys preface :

"As for other *Pamphlets*, whereof there are several put forth under his *Lordship's* name, they are not to be owned for his." Let us mark the striking fact that Rawley *opens his preface* with this subject of the *true works* of Bacon. And he closes the volume with a perfect list of the true works and these last words just quoted. This is as it were the first and last thought of Rawley, the *Alpha* and *Omega* of this 1657 "*Resuscitatio*," and certainly the most striking and emphatic thing about it. But it must strike the reader as strange to find Gilbert Wats' translation of the "Advancement" among these works. And it certainly is very

strange, because in 1623 the “*De Augmentis*” translated into Latin was published. This was the date of the Folio Shakespeare also. But Bacon did not translate his “*De Augmentis*” himself although he assisted at it. He first applied to Doctor Playfer(sic) in a Letter (1608) of Request to translate the “Book of Advancement of Learning” into Latin (p. 33 “*Resuscitatio*”) in which he writes, “I must accompt it a *second birth* of that work, if it might be translated into Latin.” So that the work already perfected existed in English for the translator, but there is the *astounding* fact that Bacon never published his original English version of it at all. The reader must not confound the first “two Books of the Advancement” of 1605 (dedicated to the King) with the enlarged “*De Augmentis*” into which they ultimately developed. We assert that of the 1623 “*De Augmentis*,” of IX. books written in Latin, we possess *no English translation* except the 1640 Oxford edition *supposed* to be translated by Doctor Wats. Where then is the original English version in which Bacon wrote it and from which it was translated into Latin? If the reader will study the list he will see the third entry is “*Advancement of Learning*.” But this evidently refers to the 1605 “*Advancement*” in Two Books, because there is a perfect sequence in the order of this list, following the dates of publication. This can be seen in a moment by the termination :

“This present volume, with the particulars, contained in the same.” 1657.*

In a letter dated June 30, 1622, Bacon speaks of the “*De Augmentis Scientiarum*” as a work already in the hands of *translators*, and likely to be finished by the end of the summer. “Librum meum de progressu Scientiarum traducendum commisi. Illa translatio, volente Deo, sub finem aestatis perficietur.” Therefore it was not published till the autumn of 1623. (Spedding’s preface to “*De Augmentis*.“)

Tenison mentions “Mr. Herbert”—that is, George Herbert

* This “*Perfect List*” is also to be refound in the 1671 “*Resuscitatio*.”

the poet—as one of the translators employed. But we have it upon Rawley's authority that Bacon took a great deal of pains with it himself (*proprio marte plurimum desudavit*)—so that we must consider the whole translation as stamped with his authority. Many years before he had asked Dr. Playfer to do it; who (according to Tenison) sent him a specimen, but “of such superfine Latinity, that the Lord Bacon did not encourage him to labour further in that work, in the penning of which he desired not so much neat and polite, as clear masculine and apt expression.” And it is not improbable that some such difficulty may have occurred. But Playfer's failure may be sufficiently accounted for by the state of his health. A memorandum in the *Commentarius Solutus* dated 26 July, 1608,—“Proceeding with the translation of my book of Advancement of Learning—hearkening to some other if Playfer should fail,”—shows that at that time it was still in his hands; and he died at the beginning of the next year. (Spedding's preface to “*De Augmentis*.”)

So that the reader will perceive readily enough that the “*De Augmentis*” of 1623, first published in this complete form of IX. books for the *first time*, existed already in English and was written in English. Don't let the reader fall into the easy error of confounding or thinking we are mixing up the “Advancement of Learning” (published in two Books) 1605, with the “*De Augmentis*” or “Advancement of Learning” of 1623, although we refind the original two books incorporated and enlarged in the latter IX. books. This is a most important distinction and a question upon which it is easy, without great attention, to get mixed up about. Bacon terms this 1623 “*De Augmentis*” as a second birth of the 1605 “Advancement.” What we maintain is that although written in English (as the fact of translation informs us) the original “*De Augmentis*” was never published, but withheld except in the 1623 Latin form. In short there exists only one English version of the “*De Augmentis*,” and that is this 1640 Oxford edition translated by Gilbert Wats. What we should like to

know is this—What became of the original MSS. or *English* version from which the Latin translation of the 1623 *De Augmentis* was made? Are we sure and positive that this posthumous 1640 translation is not the original English version by Bacon himself?

Students of Bacon's style, phraseology, and peculiarities of language, will recognize in Dr. Wats' *professed* translation, the pen and hand of the mighty author himself. We had long been of this belief, before we came across this perfect list of true works to corroborate our suspicions. But the great proof is the necessity of a translation at all. The “*De Augmentis*” is written in English by Bacon, translated into Latin, and again re-translated, 1640, by Gilbert Wats! The fact that a translation was a *desideratum* proves there was no English version. Why did Bacon, who published the *first two Books* in English in 1605, and who completed the IX. in English also, withhold this English version? Are we certain he did not keep his idea of making a *Posthuma Proles* of it? In a letter to King James I. touching the “*Advancement*,” Bacon writes “This book was the first thing “that ever I presented to your Majesty; and it may be will be “the last. For I had thought it should have been *Posthuma* “*Proles*. But God hath otherwise disposed *for a while*. It is a “translation, but enlarged almost to a new work.” So that the idea of making a posthumous work of it is only laid *aside* “*for a while*.”

It is striking to find Wats in his preface to his supposed translation writing:—

“Now I should, *say something* touching Translation; and as it is mine. The very Action is somewhat obnoxious to censure; being of the nature of those, the failing whereof may disgrace more, than the carrying of it through, credit the undertaker. But, besides the conscience of the deed done; for other ends I could not

have; (*the Author now dead, and alive mihi nec injuriis nec beneficiis notus*) and that to be a Translator is more than to be an Author, *some such as there be*; and that it is no such mean office, to bear a light before a Lord Chancellor of England: I should execute it, were the example mine; so, writes learned Savil; so, eloquent Sandys; so, Malvezzi's Noble Interpreter; with whom conferred I am leſſe than a shadow: So, many able and eminent names of France and Italy, and other Nations; So the Ancients of former ages and of all Arguments. But if any be so solemne, so severe, and of such primitive taſts, they can away with no waters, which come not from the spring-head; nor endure to drink of Tiber, that passes through Thames; They may give over here, if they so please, and proceed no farther. This interpretation was not meant for such fastidious palates, and yet, it may be, for as diſtinguishing as theirs are. Now if this very action be thus liable to exception, much more must my performance be. Certainly books by Translation commonly take wind in the effusion; and for strength fall ſhort of their Originals; as reflexed beams are weaker than direct: but then it must be underſtood of Originals, truly ſo. For if a Writer deliver himſelfe out of his Native language, I ſee not why a Translator rendering him in it, may not come neare him: and in this caſe, the Author himſelfe is the Interpreter, being he tranſlates his own thoughts, which originally ſpeak his mother tongue.

"In this case, *the author himself is the interpreter*, being he translates his own thoughts, which originally speak his mother tongue." Wats is quite aware that originally this "De Augmentis" was written in the "mother tongue," viz., English! Are we not told here that the *Author is himself the interpreter?* And mark that profound hint, "it must be understood of *Originals truly so*!" Or that other "*Tiber* that passes through Thames!"—the transference of an *original source*, so as to pass for another source (Thames)—with which it has nothing in common as to character!

It may be as well to remind the reader of Bacon's two ways of publishing he intends to follow, which he gives us in "Valerius Terminus," chapter xviii. :—

"*THAT* the discretion anciently observed, though by the precedent of many vain persons and deceivers abused, of publishing part and *reserving part to a private succession*, and of publishing in such a manner, whereby it may not be to the taste or capacity of all, *but shall as it were single and adopt his reader*, is not to be laid aside."

Again, "Publicandi autem ista ratio ea est, ut quae ad ingeniorum correspondentias captandas et mentium areas purgandas pertinent, edantur in vulgus et per ora volitent; *reliqua* per manus tradantur cum electione et judicia"—the "*reliqua*" being as it appears a little further on "*ipsa interpretationis formula et inventa per eandem*." Here we are presented with the two ways of publishing, one of which a public one—but the other (*reliqua*) which (mark) *is the formula discovered for interpreting the other, is reserved for a private succession* (*per manus tradantur cum electione et judicia*), and seems to us to apply with great force to these posthumous works, that Wats, Rawley, and Gruter, publish in 1640, 1653, 1657, etc. The words Bacon employs "*Reserve for a private succession*" are in every word pregnant with the idea of *holding back*—not publishing himself, but leaving private persons, (like his secretary, Rawley) to publish them after his death as a *private succession*.

Is it probable that Bacon left with Gruter, or Rawley, the choice of publishing his "*reliqua*," when they thought fit? Why does Bacon as early as 1603 take these extraordinary precautions, to acquaint us with his methods of publishing? We must indeed be very blind if we cannot take the instructions to heart, and see that by "*reliqua*" Bacon means *remains unpublished* by his first, open or unreserved system. These "*reliqua*" however, he tells us, are the keys or formula of interpretation, for the opening of the other already published part by the unreserved method. It seems to us Bacon is clearly indicating "That the invented key, or formula for the interpretation of the other part," is only to be found amongst those "*reliqua*" or *remains* which are to succeed him as posthumous works, edited by private hands. By the expression "reserved for a private succession," Bacon is telling us that this second mysterious system of publishing, is not like the other open (*edantur in vulgus et per ora volentem*) but secret—and stored up, or reserved for succession—that is to succeed him, which thoroughly falls in with what he says elsewhere that a man's works should follow him:—"I count the use that a man should seek of the *publishing of his own writings before his death*, to be but an *untimely anticipation of that which is to follow a man, not to go along with him*." What plainer language can we have than this? Does not Bacon tell us that to publish *before his death* is an *untimely anticipation* of what he intends to *follow him, and not go along with him*? It is easy to see that the idea of Posthumous Work is strong with Bacon from the time of "*Valerius Terminus*," 1603. And the reasons we suggest are as follows:—

Bacon wrote for posterity, after some time had passed, and those works of his which are less concealed and more open, which were for "*after ages*," connected with the interpretation of the plays, neither touched his own times, were not pressing, and would gain security and immunity from suspicion or too close an inspection by being relegated to Posthumous Publication, or to

other hands or names. There were perhaps also others in that age of ciphers, who were partakers in this mighty secret, who might abuse the confidence reposed in them, or who might prematurely discover the cipher and the authorship of the plays. The character of Wats' translation, with its irregular paging, endless capitals, and italics, mingled without rhyme or reason, is patent upon its surface. We go so far as to say that had this work been issued during Bacon's lifetime or carried his name, it would long ere this have attracted attention. Certainly, if Mr. Donnelly had come upon it, we think it would have proved more interesting to him even than the Folio 1623. Its posthumous date, and its carrying the air of being a translation by a private individual has put it out of court and out of all suspicion of being of any value outside that of a translation. We must confess that we ourselves for a long time found this 1640 date and Wats' name as a lion in the path, which stopped all conjecture over its air of authority, its Baconian phraseology, its irregular paging, its *ex cathedra* size, printing, portrait, relationship to Oxford and Bacon's University, Cambridge, and the poems (Manes Verulaminiiani) which are plainly written with plenary inspiration, as to the dramatic, poetic, side of Bacon's life and writings. No matter how critics may object, one thing is certain ; that is, the 1640 Oxford translation of the "Advancement of Learning" is one of Bacon's true works, and we believe the most important one for posterity that he ever wrote.

In this *Perfect List* of Bacon's *True Works*, there are only two translations in the entire list. One is the "History of Life and Death," the other the "*De Augmentis Scientiarum*," translated into English by Doctor Guilbert Watts. And as if to prove its authenticity, the next entry touches the "*Resuscitatio*" or work in which this list is found. "*This present volume, with the particulars contained in the same.*" Care is taken to avoid any misconception that this may be a printer's list, or outside the work itself. And these two come together in order of dates — 1640-1657 — as

true works! Can we believe that Rawley would have thus included a translation of a private individual? As he tells us in his preface, there are many *surreptitious copies and mangled editions*, and he takes extraordinary pains to exclude them. But the convincing proof is in the 1640 "Advancement" itself. One part is interlaced with another part, in endless connection and indirect reference, if we may so express it. By continually studying it, we find an obscurity in expression in one place, enlightened by an explanation in another. Thus Bacon terms Poetry Feigned History, and on another page discusses Feigned History freely, with references to poetry. Caesar's Analogy, page 53 (bis) finds further connection with Notes of things or Congruity from real characters or Figures, on page 259, Book VI. *No translator could have done this*, unless the author were inspiring him, because it was necessary to employ the same words in indirect relationship, so as to obscure and reveal at once. It is an entire system of indirect logic, or grammatical philosophy by analogy from beginning to end. After a severe study we arise from the work convinced that it is written with only one object—the cipher in relation to the plays and the real authorship of them.

The 1623 "De Augmentis Scientiarum."

We have in our possession a copy of the 1623 Latin edition of the "De Augmentis Scientiarum," or "Advancement of Learning" in IX. Books. It is a valuable copy, in white vellum with gilt edges, and has in Bacon's hand on the first loose sheet "*Ex dono Authoris*," being evidently a presentation copy, given to some one by the mighty author himself. Upon collating it with Wats' 1640 Oxford translation we are immediately struck with the conviction that Wats did not translate from this Latin edition, but either from some other source, or else he gives us the originals from whence this 1623 edition was translated into Latin.

One fact cannot be controverted, and that is that Bacon wrote the “*De Augmentis*” in *English first*. We are not alluding to the 1605 “*Advancement of Learning*,” but to the “*De Augmentis*” of 1623, that is to the additional eight Books which treat of the divisions of the sciences (*Partitiones Scientiarum*). The first book, or the original “*Advancement*” was incorporated in this “*second birth*” of it as Bacon terms it, but altered as Rawley presently tells us. That it was written in English, we have shown elsewhere, inasmuch as Bacon employed hands to translate it into Latin,—first Playfer (whom he abandoned), then Herbert and others. But he never (during his lifetime) gave the world any English version of this “*second birth*” of 1623, beyond the original “*Advancement*” dedicated to the King in 1605. Fortunately we possess complete proof of this assertion, in the Latin preface by Rawley which accompanies the 1623 edition of the “*De Augmentis*.¹” We reproduce it:—

RAWLEY'S PREFACE TO THE 1623 “DE AUGMENTIS.”
 GUILIELMUS RAWLEY sacrae Theologie Professor Illustrissimi
 Domini D. Francisci Baconis Verulamio, Vice Comitis *Sancti Albani*, Sacellanus, Lectori, S.

Cum *Domino* meo placuerit, eo me dignari Honore, ut in edendis *Operibus* suis, operâ meâ usus sit; non abs re fore existimavi, si *Lectorem* de aliquibus, quae ad hunc *Primum Tomum* pertinent, breviter moneam. *Tractatum* istum, de *Dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum*, ante annos Octodecim, edidit Dominatio sua, Lingua Patriâ, in duos tantummodo Libros distributum; et *Regiae suæ Majestati* dieavit, quod et nunc facit. Non ita pridèm animum adjecit, ut in Latinam Linguam verteretur. Inaudierat siquidem illud apud Exteros expeti: Quinetiam solebat subinde dicere, Libros Modernis Linguis conscriptos, non ita multo post Decocturos. Ejus igitur *Translationem*, ab insignioribus quibusdam Eloquentia viris elaboratam, propriâ quoq Recensione castigatam, jam emittit. Ac *Liber Primus* certè, quasi mera *Translatio* est, in Paucis

admodum mutatus: At reliqui *Octo*, qui *Partitiones Scientiarum* tradunt, atque: unico ante Libro continebantur, ut *Novum Opus*, et nunc primū editum, prodit. Caussa antem præcipua, quæ Dominationem sua movit, ut Opus hoc retractaret, et in plurimis amplificaret, ea fuit; Quod in *Instauratione Magnâ* (quam diu postea edidit) *Partitiones Scientiarum*, pro primâ Instauracionis Parte Constituit; quam sequeretur *Novum Organum*; dein *Historia Naturalis*; et sic deinceps, Cum igitur reperiret Partem eam de *Partitionibus Scientiarum* jam pridēm elaboratā (licet minus solidam quam argumenti Dignitas postularet) optimum fore putavit, si retractaretur, et redigeretur in opus justum et completum. Atque hoc pacto, Fidem suam liberari intelligit, de Prima Parte *Instauracionis* præstitam. Quantum ad opus ipsum, non est tenuitatis mera, de eo aliquid præfari. Praeconium ei, quod optimè conveniat, existimo futurū illud, quod Demosthenes interdum dicere solebat de rebus gestis Atheniensium veterum; *Laudatorem iis dignum esse solummodo Tempus. Deum Opt: Max: obnixè precor, ut pro Dignitate Operis, fructus uberes, diuturnique, et Auctori, et Lectori, contingant.*

This preface is of inestimable value, because it once for all decides and puts out of question or doubt certain points of importance touching the 1605 "Advancement" and this "De Augmentis" of 1623 in IX. Books.

First of all, it tells us that this is the first volume or part of the *Instauratio Magna*.

Secondly, that 18 years back (1605) the "Advancement" was published in two Books dedicated to King James I.

Thirdly, that the eight additional books, with which the altered early "Advancement" of 1605 are incorporated, is a *new work*, and are now for the *first time* published.

Fourthly, that although a new work, it was written in English and translated into the present Latin form.

Fifthly, that the three first divisions of the Instauratio respectively embrace the "De Augmentis" as the *first part*; the "Novum Organum" as the *second*; and the "Natural History" as the *third*.

It may seem apparent waste of argument to debate a point uncontested, but this question touches *the original English version in which Bacon wrote the 1623 "De Augmentis,"* from which it was translated into Latin, and which (unless Wats' pretended translation (1640) of the "De Augmentis" is it) *never was published at all.* Why did Bacon, who had already in 1605 published the first two Books *in English*, withhold the English version (in which he wrote the second birth of it, in its enlarged form of 1623) from his countrymen? This is the drift and aim of our argument. Did he reserve the Originals (from which it was translated into Latin) for a *Posthuma Proles*, for a "*reserved*" and "*private succession*" of publishing (for other hands) "*to follow him, not to go along with him*"? That is our belief; and if true, it accounts at once for the extraordinary character of the 1640 Oxford "Advancement of Learning," inasmuch as it is even a more complete and *ex cathedrâ* version of the "De Augmentis" than the Latin 1623 edition itself. A few remarks upon comparing the two works will not be amiss.

We emphatically maintain that Wats did not translate his 1640 edition of the "Advancement" from the 1623 Latin edition. From whence did he then draw his materials? But first as to some few proofs of this.

Let us make a few remarks upon the 1623 Latin "De Augmentis Scientiarum" which lies open before us. The slightest inspection between this work and the English 1640 translation not only reveals a world of difference between the two works, but discovers the astounding fact that the 1640 edition contains a great deal more than is to be found in the 1623 Latin original. The Latin 1623 edition has nothing beyond Rawley's preface. There is no introduction, nothing from Bacon's hand, simply the nine books, the paging regular, no marginal citations, no italics beyond the Latin quotations,—nothing to excite the slightest suspicion, like the 1640 Oxford translation. On examining the latter, we find it contains 61 pages of letterpress in addition to the work itself, and

not to be found in the 1623 Latin edition. The following prefatory pieces are to be found in the 1640 translation by Wats, and are *not* to be found in the 1623 edition. How does it come that Gilbert Wats inserted all these additional dedications and prefaces, distribution of the work, and plan? Where did he find the originals?

In the 1640 Oxford “Advancement.”

1. Dedication by Bacon to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
2. Francis Verulam consulted thus, and thus concluded with himself; the publication whereof he conceiv'd did concern the present and future age. In this Preface he gives a profound hint of this delay or posthumous publication in the words, “Neither is this an ambitious but sollicitous *festination*.”
3. Francis Lo. Verulam: His Great Instauration. The Preface, 16 pages.
4. The Distribution of the Work into Six Parts. 18 pages.
5. The General Argument of the IX. Books.
6. The Arguments of the Chapters of each Book.
7. The Platform of the Design.
8. Emanation of the Sciences from the Intellectual faculties of Memory, Imagination, Reason.

None of these pieces are to be refound in the 1623 Latin edition. At the end we find the same discrepancies. The 1640 (Oxford) contains a Catalogue of Particular Histories, another dedication or epilogue to Trinity College, Cambridge. But what is far more striking is the irregular paging and the marginal citations in Latin, with asterisks or stars to mark them, nothing of this being refound in the original 1623. Nor does Wats tell us in his preface from what source he translated. It is true he apologises for the marginal citations, and for the “Index of Sacred and Profane Authors,” at the end of the volume. But he does not tell us why he introduces the Distribution Preface, or

the Dedications to the Universities, or where he found the originals. This work is literally one maze of apparently senseless and inexplicable italicising, and sometimes Roman capitalising of the letterpress. Insignificant words are to be found in italics alone and apart, others in capitals, but manifestly as we shall prove for a purpose. The paging is irregular to an enormous extent, and when taken up again it is always *correctly taken up*, though the intervening irregularity may amount to 10 pages. This proves the irregular paging has been counted correctly, and therefore recognised. For example, after page 280 we find this paging :—

280—209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 289.

Let the reader correct it, and he will find 289 is correct! then follows on 289, 218, 291 correct again ; showing the error was *consciously made, recognised, and counted* correctly, but, in spite of this, left *intentionally* false! We are perfectly aware how common it is to find old books mispaged. But we do not often find it so repeated for eight pages in sequence, and then rightly corrected on the 10th page! But we prove elsewhere that these false pagings are in correspondence with the false pagings of the 1623 Folio Shakespeare. One example, and a striking one. The *first false page* in the 1623 Folio Shakespeare follows 49, and is the true 50. It is falsely paged 58, “Merry Wives of Windsor.” The *first false paging* in the 1640 Oxford translation of the “De Augmentis” follows also page 49, and is the true 50. It is falsely paged 52, Shakespeare’s age when he died. The previous page, 49, has for the 50th word in italics, *Theatre*, to prepare us for the Shakespeare Theatre, with which the next few irregular pages are in correspondence, as we shall show. The reader will understand, with evidence such as this (and not only this, but a vast deal more), the importance of the question we are discussing. It is nothing more nor less than the problem of the Cipher Key to the plays, and proof whether that Cipher Key is not the post-

humous translation of the 1640 Oxford “Advancement of Learning,” which we are convinced was from the hand of Bacon himself, and had no more to do with Gilbert Wats than with Galileo, except as a cover for its dangerously open character and sourcee.

Let it be borne in mind that Bacon’s completed life of 66 years would no doubt play an important rôle in this cipher problem and design. *That* was a thing that could not come under his own supervision, except as a foresight, and the only way to provide for its proper treatment was to make a *Posthuma Proles* of his great work, the “Advancement,” and leave to other hands the task of italicising or otherwise taking his age at death into proper account. There are in the dates of the publication of his posthumous works, suspicious facts to suggest that Rawley, in putting out his works, was following some plan. Between the first publishing of the “Advancement of Learning,” 1605, and the second birth of the “De Augmentis,” 1623, there is a period of 17 or 18 years. In exactly another period of 17 years it again appears, 1640, translated by Gilbert Wats. In again another 17 years, Rawley publishes, 1657, the “*Resuscitatio*,” with a reference to the 1640 “Advancement,” in the true and perfect list of his lordship’s works. The first part of King Henry IV. is the 17th play in the Catalogue of the 1623 Folio Shakespeare! In this play on real page 53 (false 55) we get the scene where the name *Francis* is brought in 21 times. The great root number 53 is most prominent in the false paging of that play, and in the 1640 “Advancement.” In 1653, Gruter publishes at Amsterdam, Bacon’s Remains left in the hands of Mr. Bosvile and Sir John Constable. There is method in all this, if philosophy could but find it out. Rawley again publishes in 1670, when we get the “Miscellany Works of Bacon,” the second part of the “*Resuscitatio*,” and it is curious to find that between 1653 (Gruter) and 1670 is again 17 years. Between 1640 and 1653 is 13 years. Between 1657 (“*Resuscitatio*”) and 1670 (2nd “*Resuscitatio*”)

is also 13 years. In 1613 Bacon was 53 years old. In 1617 Bacon was 57 years old.

Professor Arber writes (in his "Harmony of Bacon's Essays") upon the *Posthumous Latin Edition* 1638 entitled "Operum Moralium et Civilium," and containing the VIth and last text of the essays, as follows :—

"However the omission in this Text of two of the Essays, of *Prophecies* and of *Masques and Triumphs* may be accounted for: it is clear that when *Bacon penned his dedication to Buckingham, this Latin version was virtually completed.* "My Historie of Henry the Seventh (which I have now also translated into Latin)," with Doctor Rawley's express statement at page xiv. and its inclusion by him in the text of Bacon's *true* works at the end of the 'Resuscitatio,' sufficiently proves this. Lord Bacon seems to have thought that the English editions would all perish, but that the 'Latine' volume would 'last as long as books last.' It is therefore to be looked upon as the final expression of his mind, his last appeal to future ages." (List of Texts, page 40, Latin Bibliography.) The reign of King Henry VII., in Latin, is in this work followed by the Essays. This is downright proof that Bacon was preparing, or pre-editing his posthumous works. His letter to Buckingham, in which he says this is a dedicatory preface to the third and *final English text edition* of 1625 (Printed by John Haviland for Hanna Barret, 1625) and the fact that Bacon uses the word "*also*," coupling the Essays with King Henry VII., 'translated into Latin' is carried out by the fact, that the Essays do follow King Henry VII., both being (as the entire work) in Latin. We refind the dedicatory epistle to Buckingham with the words as before, now in Latin: "Historiam Regni Henrici Septimi (quam etiam in Latinum verti)." Now here is proof that a work which appeared *twelve years after Bacon's death* was prepared by him and allowed to run unpublished for this number of years. Is it not probable on parallel grounds, that the 1640 Translation of the "De Augmentis" was also by him, seeing Doctor Rawley places it amongst

the list of Bacon's *True* works in the "Resuscitatio" 1657 and 1671? Seeing also that everything concurs to point to the conclusion that the 1623 "De Augmentis" was originally written in English, and translated into Latin? Bacon did not write it in Latin. For he solicited various hands to translate it (Doctor Playfer for one), yet the *English version* was never given the world in any form during Bacon's lifetime. This is extraordinary when we consider that the two first Books of the "Advancement" were published 1605 in English, and that the essays were published in English, and even the Reign of King Henry VII. (1622) in English. If Bacon gave a Latin form to some of his works, he always gave (except in this case) an English form also and chiefly or entirely wrote in his own language, else he would not have called in the assistance of Doctor Playfer and others to translate the *original* of the 1623 "Augmentis" into Latin. We must ask if Bacon thought fit to make a *Posthumous Proles* of this work, as he indeed suggests in one of his letters? And we must ask how it is that this 1640 translation is issued under the auspices of the Universities (particularly Oxford) and bears such extraordinary internal signs of Bacon's own hand, his peculiar style, and certain departures from the Latin text, not to be ascribed to the translator? The Dedications by Bacon to the Universities is not in the 1623 Latin edition, nor are his prefaces, but they are to be found in the 1640 translation ascribed to Wats. What are we to say to the mispaging, the endless and senseless italicising, amounting to a hundred words upon some pages? Our theory is that these Posthumous Works answer to Bacon's *reserved or private* method of publishing, whereby he might safely indulge in cipher and mispaging without fear of premature detection. Whilst we are searching in the Latin *cathedral* editions of his works, the real keys for unlocking this cipher problem is in such works as the 1640 supposed translation, and in the 1671 "Resuscitatio." We have already furnished proof Bacon prepared a posthumously published work, twelve years before it appeared, and two years after (1640) we have the

English original, written by Bacon (we suggest) himself, but reserved for 16 or 17 years. (Its real *inside* date is 1639.) That this is the truth and will ultimately be proved beyond question is our profound conviction, upon other grounds which we cannot adduce here. The 1640 "Advancement" (translated or supposed to be translated from the 1623 "De Augmentis") is perhaps the most valuable and extraordinary work, after the Plays, in the world. It is nothing short of a key or *Cipher book of directions*, for unlocking the 1623 Folio Plays. No translator would dare to place Bacon's name in the margin (p. 53 bis) identifying Bacon with the Due de Guise without authority. Why is it done? It does not occur in the 1623 edition. Besides what are we to understand by Bacon's statement that his method of *publishing* is to embrace two distinct plans; one being public (in his own words to fly abroad in men's mouths)—that is, openly and *unreserved*; the other *reserved* or kept back, to a private succession of hands with judgment. This shows he had some secret that could not openly carry his name, but was obliged to be put forth posthumously and secretly. Such a plan commands our admiration and assent for its secrecy, and for its ingenious system of escaping, whilst challenging scrutiny. And is it not striking to find this declaration in "Valerius Terminus," a work only published a century after Bacon's death? The title alone gives us a hint of an end or "Terminus," and the work embraces fragments refound in the "De Augmentis," as parts of chapters. The title "Valerius" is possibly borrowed from *Valerius Probus*, who wrote a book on Notes or Ciphers (supposed to be Caesar's), which is at once in concord with Bacon's *De Analogia* or *Grammatical Philosophy*.

APPENDIX.

GREAT CIPHER TABLE, No. I.

(Vide page 228 Resuscitatio 1671, Part I.)

<i>have</i> ..	1..	1..	225..	.620	<i>the</i> ..	24..	36..	202..	.585
<i>you</i> ..	2..	2..	224..	.619	<i>greatest</i> ..	25..	37..	201..	.584
<i>not</i> ..	3..	3..	223..	.618	<i>monarchy</i> ..	26..	38..	200..	.583
<i>a</i> ..	4..	4..	222..	.617	<i>and</i> ..	27..	39..	199..	.582
<i>desire</i> ..	5..	5..	221..	.616	<i>the</i> ..	28..	40..	198..	.581
<i>to</i> ..	6..	6..	220..	.615	<i>Seminary</i> ..	29..	41..	197..	.580
<i>see</i> ..	7..	7..	219..	.614	<i>of</i> ..	30..	42..	196..	.579
Rome? ..	..	8..	..	.613	<i>the</i> ..	31..	43..	195..	.578
My ..	..	9..	..	.612	<i>bravest</i> ..	32..	44..	194..	.577
Lord ..	..	10..	..	.611	<i>men</i> ..	33..	45..	193..	.576
Privy ..	..	11..	..	.610	<i>of</i> ..	34..	46..	192..	.575
Seal ..	..	12..	..	.609	<i>the</i> ..	35..	47..	191..	.574
answered ..	..	13..	..	.608	<i>world</i> ..	36..	48..	190..	.573
<i>yes</i> ..	8..	14..	218..	.607	<i>whilst</i> ..	37..	49..	189..	.572
<i>indeed</i> ..	9..	15..	217..	.606	<i>it</i> ..	38..	50..	188..	.571
Sir ..	..	16..	..	.605	<i>was</i> ..	39..	51..	187..	.570
The ..	..	17..	..	.604	<i>heathen,</i> ..	40..	52..	186..	.569
<i>King</i> ..	10..	18..	216..	.603	<i>And</i> ..	41..	53..	185..	.568
said ..	..	19..	..	.602	<i>then</i> ..	42..	54..	184..	.567
<i>and</i> ..	11..	20..	215..	.601	<i>secondly</i> ..	43..	55..	183..	.566
<i>why?</i> ..	12..	21..	214..	.600	<i>because</i> ..	44..	56..	182..	.565
My ..	..	22..	..	.599	<i>afterwards</i> ..	45..	57..	181..	.564
Lord ..	..	23..	..	.598	<i>it</i> ..	46..	58..	180..	.563
answered ..	..	24..	..	.597	<i>was</i> ..	47..	59..	179..	.562
<i>Because</i> ..	13..	25..	213..	.596	<i>the</i> ..	48..	60..	178..	.561
<i>if</i> ..	14..	26..	212..	.595	<i>see</i> ..	49..	61..	177..	.560
<i>it</i> ..	15..	27..	211..	.594	<i>of</i> ..	50..	62..	176..	.559
<i>please</i> ..	16..	28..	210..	.593	<i>so</i> ..	51..	63..	175..	.558
<i>your</i> ..	17..	29..	209..	.592	<i>many</i> ..	52..	64..	174..	.557
<i>Majesty</i> ..	18..	30..	208..	.591	<i>holy</i> ..	53..	65..	173..	.556
<i>it</i> ..	19..	31..	207..	.590	<i>Bishops</i> ..	54..	66..	172..	.555
<i>was</i> ..	20..	32..	206..	.589	<i>in</i> ..	55..	67..	171..	.554
<i>the</i> ..	21..	33..	205..	.588	<i>the</i> ..	56..	68..	170..	.553
<i>sent</i> ..	22..	34..	204..	.587	<i>primitive</i> ..	57..	69..	169..	.552
<i>of</i> ..	23..	35..	203..	.586	<i>church</i> ..	58..	70..	168..	.551

<i>most</i>	..	59..	71..	167..	550	<i>forgive</i>	..	92..	115..	134..	506
<i>of</i>	..	60..	72..	166..	549	<i>other</i>	..	93..	116..	133..	505
<i>them</i>	..	61..	73..	165..	548	<i>men</i>	..	94..	117..	132..	504
<i>martyrs</i>	..	62..	74..	164..	547	<i>their</i>	..	95..	118..	131..	503
<i>The</i>	..	..	75..	..	546	<i>sins</i>	..	96..	119..	130..	502
<i>King</i>	..	63..	76..	163..	545	<i>to</i>	..	97..	120..	129..	501
<i>would</i>	..	..	77..	..	544	<i>confess</i>	..	98..	121..	128..	500
<i>not</i>	..	..	78..	..	543	<i>his</i>	..	99..	122..	127..	499
<i>give</i>	..	..	79..	..	542	<i>own</i>	..	100..	123..	126..	498
<i>it</i>	..	..	80..	..	541	<i>sins</i>	..	101..	124..	125..	497
<i>over</i>	..	..	81..	..	540	<i>upon</i>	..	102..	125..	124..	496
<i>but</i>	..	..	82..	..	539	<i>his</i>	..	103..	126..	123..	495
<i>said</i>	..	..	83..	..	538	<i>knees</i>	..	104..	127..	122..	494
<i>And</i>	..	64..	84..	162..	537	<i>before</i>	..	105..	128..	121..	493
<i>for</i>	..	65..	85..	161..	536	<i>a</i>	..	106..	129..	120..	492
<i>nothing</i>	..	66..	86..	160..	535	<i>Chaplain</i>	107..	130..	119..	491	
<i>else!</i>	..	67..	87..	159..	534	<i>or</i>	..	108..	131..	118..	490
<i>My</i>	..	..	88..	..	533	<i>Priest</i>	..	109..	132..	117..	489
<i>Lord</i>	..	..	89..	..	532	<i>And</i>	..	110..	133..	116..	488
<i>answered</i>	..	..	90..	..	531	<i>the</i>	..	111..	134..	115..	487
<i>Yes</i>	..	68..	91..	158..	530	<i>other</i>	..	112..	135..	114..	486
<i>if</i>	..	69..	92..	157..	529	<i>to</i>	..	113..	136..	113..	485
<i>it</i>	..	70..	93..	156..	528	<i>hear</i>	..	114..	137..	112..	484
<i>please</i>	..	71..	94..	155..	527	<i>Antichrist</i>	115..	138..	111..	483	
<i>your</i>	..	72..	95..	154..	526	<i>say</i>	..	116..	139..	110..	482
<i>Majesty</i>	..	73..	96..	153..	525	<i>his</i>	..	117..	140..	109..	481
<i>for</i>	..	74..	97..	152..	524	<i>creed</i>	..	118..	141..	108..	480
<i>two</i>	..	75..	98..	151..	523	<i>Sir</i>	..	..	142..	..	479
<i>things</i>	..	76..	99..	150..	522	<i>Nicholas</i>	119..	143*	107..	478	
<i>more;</i>	..	77..	100..	149..	521	<i>Bacon</i>	..	120..	144..	106..	477
<i>The</i>	..	78..	101..	148..	520	<i>being</i>	..	145..	..	..	476
<i>one</i>	..	79..	102..	147..	519	<i>appointed</i>	..	146..	..	..	475
<i>to</i>	..	80..	103..	146..	518	<i>a</i>	..	147..	..	..	474
<i>see</i>	..	81..	104..	145..	517	<i>Judge</i>	..	148..	..	..	473
<i>him</i>	..	82..	105..	144..	516	<i>for</i>	..	149..	..	..	472
<i>who</i>	..	83..	106..	143..	515	<i>the</i>	..	150..	..	..	471
<i>they</i>	..	84..	107..	142..	514	<i>Northern</i>	..	151..	..	..	470
<i>say</i>	..	85..	108..	141..	513	<i>circuit</i>	..	152..	..	..	469
<i>hath</i>	..	86..	109..	140..	512	<i>and</i>	..	153..	..	..	468
<i>so</i>	..	87..	110..	139..	511	<i>having</i>	..	154..	..	..	467
<i>great</i>	..	88..	111..	138..	510	<i>brought</i>	..	155..	..	..	466
<i>a</i>	..	89..	112..	137..	509	<i>his</i>	..	156..	..	..	465
<i>power</i>	..	90..	113..	136..	508	<i>trials</i>	..	157..	..	..	464
<i>to</i>	..	91..	114..	135..	507	<i>that</i>	..	158..	..	..	463

* Mark that the paging 228, added to 143 (2nd col. *Nicholas*) gives 271, which is the number of "*Bacon*" (in "gummon of *Bacon*") p. 53, 1st K. H. IV.

came ..	.159..	.462	mercy ..	.202..	.419
before ..	.160..	.461	on ..	.203..	.418
him ..	.161..	.460	the ..	.204..	.417
to ..	.162..	.459	account ..	.205..	.416
such ..	.163..	.458	of ..	.206..	.415
a* ..	.164..	.457	Kindred ..	.207..	.414
a ..	.165..	.456	Prethee ..	.208..	.413
pass ..	.166..	.455	said ..	.209..	.412
as ..	.167..	.454	My ..	.210..	.411
the ..	.168..	.453	Lord ..	.211..	.410
passing ..	.169..	.452	Judge ..	.212..	.409
of ..	.170..	.451	how ..	.213..	.408
sentence ..	.171..	.450	came ..	.214..	.407
on ..	.172..	.449	that ..	.215..	.406
malefactors ..	.173..	.448	in? ..	.216..	.405
he ..	.174..	.447	Why ..	.217..	.404
was ..	.175..	.446	if ..	.218..	.403
by ..	.176..	.445	it ..	.219..	.402
one ..	.177..	.444	please ..	.220..	.401
of ..	.178..	.443	you ..	.221..	.400
the ..	.179..	.442	My ..	.222..	.399
malefactors ..	.180..	.441	Lord ..	.223..	.398
mightily ..	.181..	.440	your ..	.224..	.397
importuned ..	.182..	.439	name ..	.225..	.396
for ..	.183..	.438	is ..	.226..	.395
to ..	.184..	.437	Bacon ..	.121..227..105..	.394
save ..	.185..	.436	and ..	.228..	.393
his ..	.186..	.435	mine ..	.229..	.392
life ..	.187..	.434	is ..	.230..	.391
which ..	.188..	.433	Hog ..	.122..231..104..	.390
when ..	.189..	.432	and ..	.232..	.389
nothing ..	.190..	.431	in ..	.233..	.388
that ..	.191..	.430	all ..	.234..	.387
he ..	.192..	.429	ages ..	.235..	.386
had ..	.193..	.428	Hog ..	.123..236..103..	.385
said ..	.194..	.427	and ..	.237..	.384
did ..	.195..	.426	Bacon ..	.124..238..102..	.383
avail, ..	.196..	.425	have ..	.239..	.382
he ..	.197..	.424	been ..	.240..	.381
at ..	.198..	.423	so ..	.241..	.380
length ..	.199..	.422	near ..	.242..	.379
desired ..	.200..	.421	Kindred ..	.243..	.378
his ..	.201..	.420	that ..	.244..	.377

* This double "a" is to be refound in all copies of the 1671 Resuscitatio, to our hands, and we leave it as it stands.

they ..	.245..	.376	lodged ..	.288..	.333
are ..	.246..	.375	all ..	.289..	.332
not ..	.247..	.374	in ..	.290..	.331
to ..	.248..	.373	one ..	.291..	.330
be ..	.249..	.372	inn ..	.292..	.329
separated ..	.250..	.371	and ..	.293..	.328
<i>I</i> ..	.125..	.251..	supped ..	.294..	.327
<i>but</i> ..	.126..	.252..	together ..	.295..	.326
replied ..	.253..	.368	where ..	.296..	.325
Judge ..	.254..	.367	the ..	.297..	.324
Bacon ..	.127..	.255..	scholars ..	.298..	.323
<i>you</i> ..	.128..	.256..	thought ..	.299..	.322
<i>and</i> ..	.129..	.257..	to ..	.300..	.321
<i>I</i> ..	.130..	.258..	have ..	.301..	.320
<i>cannot</i> ..	.131..	.259..	put ..	.302..	.319
<i>be</i> ..	.132..	.260..	a ..	.303..	.318
<i>Kindred</i> ..	.133..	.261..	trick ..	.304..	.317
<i>except</i> ..	.134..	.262..	upon ..	.305..	.316
<i>you</i> ..	.135..	.263..	the ..	.306..	.315
<i>he</i> ..	.136..	.264..	country ..	.307..	.314
<i>Hanged</i> ..	.137..	.265..	man ..	.308..	.313
<i>for</i> ..	.138..	.266..	which ..	.309..	.312
Hog ..	..	.267..	was ..	.310..	.311
<i>is</i> ..	.139..	.268..	thus ..	.311..	.310
<i>not</i> ..	.140..	.269..	the ..	.312..	.309
Bacon ..	..	.270..	scholars ..	.313..	.308
<i>until</i> ..	.141..	.271..	appointed ..	.314..	.307
<i>it</i> ..	.142..	.272..	for ..	.315..	.306
<i>be</i> ..	.143..	.273..	supper ..	.316..	.305
<i>well</i> ..	.144..	.274..	two ..	.317..	.304
<i>hanged</i> ..	.145..	.275..	pigeons ..	.318..	.303
Two ..	..	.276..	and ..	.319..	.302
scholars ..	..	.277..	a ..	.320..	.301
and ..	..	.278..	fat ..	.321..	.300
a ..	..	.279..	eapon ..	.322..	.299
country ..	..	.280..	which ..	.323..	.298
man ..	..	.281..	being ..	.324..	.297
travelling ..	..	.282..	ready ..	.325..	.296
upon ..	..	.283..	was ..	.326..	.295
the ..	..	.284..	brought ..	.327..	.294
road ..	..	.285..	up ..	.328..	.293
one ..	..	.286..	and ..	.329..	.292
night ..	..	.287..	they ..	.330..	.291

* The Proof that this page is all cipher is shown thus:—deduct 81 and 346 and we get 265, which is the number of the first word “*Hanged*” (2nd col.).

having ..	.331..	.290	laid ..	.376..	.245
set ..	.332..	.289	it ..	.377..	.244
down ..	.333..	.288	on ..	.378..	.243
the ..	.334..	.287	his ..	.379..	.242
one ..	.335..	.286	trencher ..	.380..	.241
scholar ..	.336..	.285	and ..	.381..	.240
took ..	.337..	.284	thus ..	.382..	.239
up ..	.338..	.283	said ..	.383..	.238
one ..	.339..	.282	<i>daintily</i> 146..384..	80..237	
pigeon ..	.340..	.281	<i>contrived</i> 147..385..	79..236	
the ..	.341..	.280	<i>every</i> ..148..386..	78..235	
other ..	.342..	.279	<i>one</i> ..149..387..	77..234	
scholar ..	.343..	.278	<i>a</i> ..150..388..	76..233	
took ..	.344..	.277	<i>bird</i> ..151..389..	75..232	
the ..	.345..	.276	<i>Jack</i> ..152..390..	74..231	
other ..	.346..	.275	<i>Roberts</i> ..153..391..	73..230	
pigeon ..	.347..	.274	was ..	.392..	.229
thinking ..	.348..	.273	desired ..	.393..	.228
thereby ..	.349..	.272	by ..	.394..	.227
that ..	.350..	.271	his ..	.395..	.226
the ..	.351..	.270	tailor ..	.396..	.225
country ..	.352..	.269	when ..	.397..	.224
man ..	.353..	.268	the ..	.398..	.223
should ..	.354..	.267	reckoning ..	.399..	.222
have ..	.355..	.266	grew ..	.400..	.221
sate ..	.356..	.265	somewhat ..	.401..	.220
still ..	.357..	.264	high ..	.402..	.219
until ..	.358..	.263	to ..	.403..	.218
that ..	.359..	.262	have ..	.404..	.217
they ..	.360..	.261	a ..	.405..	.216
were ..	.361..	.260	bill ..	.406..	.215
ready ..	.362..	.259	of ..	.407..	.214
for ..	.363..	.258	his ..	.408..	.213
the ..	.364..	.257	hand ..	.409..	.212
carving ..	.365..	.256	<i>Roberts</i> ..154..410..	72..211	
of ..	.366..	.255	said ..	.411..	.210
the ..	.367..	.254	I ..	.412..	.209
capon ..	.368..	.253	am ..	.413..	.208
which ..	.369..	.252	content ..	.414..	.207
he ..	.370..	.251	but ..	.415..	.206
perceiving ..	.371..	.250	you ..	.416..	.205
took ..	.372..	.249	must ..	.417..	.204
the ..	.373..	.248	let ..	.418..	.203
capon ..	.374..	.247	no ..	.419..	.202
and ..	.375..	.246	man ..	.420..	.201

know ..	.421..	.200	<i>by</i>	..181..466..	45..155
it ..	.422..	.199	<i>these</i>	..182..467..	44..154
when ..	.423..	.198	<i>presents</i>	183..468..	43..153
the ..	.424..	.197	Sir ..	..469..	.152
tailor ..	.425..	.196	Walter ..	184..470..	42..151
brought ..	.426..	.195	Raleigh ..	185..471..	41..150
him ..	.427..	.194	was ..	..472..	.149
the ..	.428..	.193	wont ..	..473..	.148
bill ..	.429..	.192	to ..	..474..	.147
he ..	.430..	.191	say ..	..475..	.146
tore ..	.431..	.190	of ..	..476..	.145
it ..	.432..	.189	the ..	..477..	.144
as ..	.433..	.188	Ladies ..	..478..	.143
in ..	.434..	.187	of ..	..479..	.142
choler ..	.435..	.186	Qneen ..	..480..	.141
and ..	.436..	.185	Elizabeth ..	186..481..	40..140
said ..	.437..	.184	privy ..	..482..	.139
to ..	.438..	.183	Chamber ..	..483..	.138
him ..	.439..	.182	and ..	..484..	.137
<i>you</i> ..	155..440..	71..181	bed ..	..485..	.136
<i>use</i> ..	156..441..	70..180	chamber ..	..486..	.135
<i>me</i> ..	157..442..	69..179	<i>that</i> ..	187..487..	39..134
<i>not</i> ..	158..443..	68..178	<i>they</i> ..	188..488..	38..133
<i>well</i> ..	159..444..	67..177	<i>were</i> ..	189..489..	37..132
<i>you</i> ..	160..445..	66..176	<i>like</i> ..	190..490..	36..131
<i>promised</i>	161..446..	65..175	<i>witches</i> ..	191..491..	35..130
<i>me</i> ..	162..447..	64..174	<i>they</i> ..	192..492..	34..129
<i>that</i> ..	163..448..	63..173	<i>could</i> ..	193..493..	33..128
<i>no</i> ..	164..449..	62..172	<i>do</i> ..	194..494..	32..127
<i>man</i> ..	165..450..	61..171	<i>hurt</i> ..	195..495..	31..126
<i>should</i> ..	166..451..	60..170	<i>but</i> ..	196..496..	30..125
<i>know</i> ..	167..452..	59..169	<i>they</i> ..	197..497..	29..124
<i>it</i> ..	168..453..	58..168	<i>could</i> ..	198..498..	28..123
<i>and</i> ..	169..454..	57..167	<i>do</i> ..	199..499..	27..122
<i>here</i> ..	170..455..	56..166	<i>no</i> ..	200..500..	26..121
<i>you</i> ..	171..456..	55..165	<i>good</i> ..	201..501..	25..120
<i>have</i> ..	172..457..	54..164	There ..	..502..	.119
<i>put</i> ..	173..458..	53..163	<i>was</i> ..	..503..	.118
<i>in</i> ..	174..459..	52..162	a ..	..504..	.117
<i>Be</i> ..	175..460..	51..161	<i>minister</i> ..	..505..	.116
<i>it</i> ..	176..461..	50..160	<i>deprived</i> ..	..506..	.115
<i>known</i> ..	177..462..	49..159	for ..	..507..	.114
<i>unto</i> ..	178..463..	48..158	<i>inconformity</i> ..	..508..	.113
<i>all</i> ..	179..464..	47..157	<i>who</i> ..	..509..	.112
<i>men</i> ..	180..465..	46..156	<i>said</i> ..	..510..	.111

to ..	.511..	.110	said ..	.556..	.65
some ..	.512..	.109	his ..	.557..	.64
of ..	.513..	.108	meaning ..	.558..	.63
his ..	.514..	.107	was ..	.559..	.62
friends ..	.515..	.106	that ..	.202..560..	.24..61
that ..	.516..	.105	if ..	.203..561..	.23..60
if ..	.517..	.104	he ..	.204..562..	.22..59
they ..	.518..	.103	lost ..	.205..563..	.21..58
deprived ..	.519..	.102	his ..	.206..564..	.20..57
him ..	.520..	.101	benefice ..	.207..565..	.19..56
it ..	.521..	.100	he ..	.208..566..	.18..55
should ..	.522..	.99	would ..	.209..567..	.17..54
cost ..	.523..	.98	practice ..	.210..568..	.16..53
an ..	.524..	.97	physic ..	.211..569..	.15..52
hundred ..	.525..	.96	and ..	.212..570..	.14..51
mens ..	.526..	.95	then ..	.213..571..	.13..50
lives ..	.527..	.94	he ..	.214..572..	.12..49
the ..	.528..	.93	thought ..	.215..573..	.11..48
party ..	.529..	.92	he ..	.216..574..	.10..47
understood ..	.530..	.91	should ..	.217..575..	.9..46
it ..	.531..	.90	kill ..	.218..576..	.8..45
as ..	.532..	.89	an ..	.219..577..	.7..44
if ..	.533..	.88	hundred ..	.220..578..	.6..43
being ..	.534..	.87	men ..	.221..579..	.5..42
a ..	.535..	.86	in ..	.222..580..	.4..41
turbulent ..	.536..	.85	time ..	.223..581..	.3..40
fellow ..	.537..	.84	Secretary ..	.582..	.39
he ..	.538..	.83	Bourns ..	.224..583..	.2..38
would ..	.539..	.82	son ..	.584..	.37
have ..	.540..	.81	kept ..	.585..	.36
moved ..	.541..	.80	a ..	.586..	.35
sedition ..	.542..	.79	gentleman's ..	.587..	.34
and ..	.543..	.78	wife ..	.588..	.33
complained ..	.544..	.77	in ..	.589..	.32
of ..	.545..	.76	<i>Shrop-<i>l</i> shire</i>) ..	.225..590..	.1..31
him ..	.546..	.75	who ..	.591..	.30
whereupon ..	.547..	.74	lived ..	.592..	.29
being ..	.548..	.73	from ..	.593..	.28
convented ..	.549..	.72	her ..	.594..	.27
and ..	.550..	.71	husband ..	.595..	.26
opposed ..	.551..	.70	with ..	.596..	.25
upon ..	.552..	.69	him ..	.597..	.24
that ..	.553..	.68	when ..	.598..	.23
speech ..	.554..	.67	he ..	.599..	.22
he ..	.555..	.66			

was .. .	.600..	.. 21	with ..	.611..	.. 10
weary .. .	.601..	.. 20	to ..	.612..	.. 9
of .. .	.602..	.. 19	take ..	.613..	.. 8
her .. .	.603..	.. 18	her ..	.614..	.. 7
he .. .	.604..	.. 17	home ..	.615..	.. 6
caused .. .	.605..	.. 16	and ..	.616..	.. 5
her .. .	.606..	.. 15	offered ..	.617..	.. 4
husband .. .	.607..	.. 14	him ..	.618..	.. 3
to .. .	.608..	.. 13	five ..	.619..	.. 2
be .. .	.609..	.. 12	hundred ..	.620..	.. 1
dealt .. .	.610..	.. 11			

Façsimile of page 228, Resuscitatio, 1671 :—

228 A Collection of Apophthegms.

Have you not a desire to see Rome? My Lord Privy Seal answered; yes indeed Sir: The King said, and why? My Lord answered; Because if it please your Majesty, it was the seat of the greatest Monarchy, and the Seminary of the bravest men of the world, whilst it was Heathen: And then Secondly, because afterwards it was the See of so many holy Bishops in the Primitive Church, most of them Martyrs. The King would not give it over, but said; And for nothing else? My Lord answered; yes, if it please your Majesty, for two things more: The one to see him, who they say hath so great a power to forgive other men their sins, to confess his own sins upon his knees before a Chaplain or Priest: And the other to hear Antichrist say his Creed.

36. Sir Nicholas Bacon, being appointed a Judge for the Northern Circuit, and having brought his Trials that came before him to such a pass, as the

passing of Sentence on Malefactors, he was by one of the Malefactors mightily importuned for to save his life, which when nothing that he had said did avail, he at length desired his mercy on the account of kindred : Prethee said my Lord Judge, how came that in ? Why, if it please you my Lord, your name is *Bacon*, and mine is *Hog*, and in all Ages *Hog* and *Bacon* have been so near kindred, that they are not to be separated. *I but replyed Judge Bacon, you and I cannot be kindred, except you be hanged; for Hog is not Bacon until it be well hanged.*

37. Two Scholars and a Countrey man travelling upon the Road, one night lodged all in one Inn, and supt together, where the Scholars thought to have put a trick upon the Countrey man which was thus ; the Scholars appointed for Supper two Pigeons, and a Fat Capon, which being ready, was brought up, and they having set down, the one Scholar took up one Pigeon, the other Scholar took the other Pigeon thinking thereby that the Countrey man should have fate still until that they were ready for the carving of the Capon, which he perceiving, took the Capon and laid it on his Trencher, and thus said, *Daintily contrived, every one a bird.*

38. *Jack Roberts* was desired by his Taylour, when the reckoning grew somewhat high, to have a Bill of his hand. *Roberts* said, I am content, but you must let no man know it ; when the Taylour brought him the Bill, he tore it as in cholar, and said to him, *you use me not well, you promised me that no man should know it, and here you have put in : Be it known unto all men by these Presents.*

39. Sir *Walter Raleigh* was wont to say of the Ladies of Queen *Elizabeths* Privy Chamber, and Bed Chamber, *That they were like Witches, they could do hurt, but they could do no good.*

40. There was a Minister deprived for in conformity, who said, to some of his friends, that if they deprived him, it should cost an hundred mens lives, the party understood it, as if being a turbulent fellow, he would have moved sedition, and complained of him, whereupon being convicted and opposed upon that speech, he said his meaning was, *That if he lost his Benefice, he would Practise Phyfick, and then he thought he should kill an hundred men in time.*

41. Secretary *Bourne's* Son kept a Gentleman's Wife in *Shropshire*, who lived from her Husband with him, when he was weary of her, he caused her Husband to be dealt with to take her home, and offered him five hundred

GREAT CIPHER TABLE, No. 2.

(*Vide page 53, Merry Wives of Windsor, col. 106 Comedies.*)

NOTE.—Same number of words (362) as p. 52, col. 104, 1. K. H. IV.

Is .. .	1..	.362	is .. .	11..	.352
he .. .	2..	.361	by .. .	12..	.351
at .. .	3..	.360	this ; .. .	13..	.350
M. .. .	4..	.359	or .. .	14..	.349
<i>Fords</i> .. .	5..	.358	will .. .	15..	.348
already .. .	6..	.357	be .. .	16..	.347
thinks't .. .	7..	.356	presently ; .. .	17..	.346
thou? .. .	8..	.355	but .. .	18..	.345
Sure .. .	9..	.354	truly .. .	19..	.344
he .. .	10..	.353	he .. .	20..	.343

is	..	..	21..	.342	now	..	..	66..	.297
very	..	..	22..	.341	Sir	..	..	67..	.296
courageous	..	..	23..	.340	<i>Hugh</i>	..	3..	68..	.295
mad	..	..	24..	.339	no	..	..	69..	.294
aboat	..	..	25..	.338	school	..	..	70..	.293
his	..	..	26..	.337	to	..	..	71..	.292
throwing	..	..	27..	.336	day	..	..	72..	.291
into	..	..	28..	.335	No	..	..	73..	.290
the	..	..	29..	.334	master	..	..	74..	.289
water.	..	..	30..	.333	<i>Slender</i>	..	4..	75..	.288
Mistris	..	..	31..	.332	is	..	..	76..	.287
<i>Ford</i>	..	2..	32..	.331	let	..	..	77..	.286
desires	..	..	33..	.330	the	..	..	78..	.285
you	..	..	34..	.329	boys	..	..	79..	.284
to	..	..	35..	.328	leave	..	..	80..	.283
come	..	..	36..	.327	to	..	..	81..	.282
suddenly	..	..	37..	.326	play	..	..	82..	.281
Ile	..	..	38..	.325	Blessing	..	..	83..	.280
be	..	..	39..	.324	of	..	..	84..	.279
with	..	..	40..	.323	his	..	..	85..	.278
her	..	..	41..	.322	heart.	..	..	86..	.277
by	..	..	42..	.321	Sir	..	..	87..	.276
and	..	..	43..	.320	<i>Hugh</i>	..	5..	88..	.275
by	..	..	44..	.319	my	..	..	89..	.274
Ile	..	..	45..	.318	husband	..	..	90..	.273
but	..	..	46..	.317	says	..	..	91..	.272
bring	..	..	47..	.316	my	..	..	92..	.271
my	..	..	48..	.315	son	..	..	93..	.270
young	..	..	49..	.314	profits	..	..	94..	.269
man,	..	..	50..	.313	nothing	..	..	95..	.268
here	..	..	51..	.312	in	..	..	96..	.267
to	..	..	52..	.311	the	..	..	97..	.266
schoole;	..	..	53..	.310	world	..	..	98..	.265
look	..	..	54..	.309	at	..	..	99..	.264
where	..	..	55..	.308	his	..	..	100..	.263
his	..	..	56..	.307	book	..	..	101..	.262
master	..	..	57..	.306	I	..	..	102..	.261
comes	..	..	58..	.305	pray	..	..	103..	.260
'tis	..	..	59..	.304	you	..	..	104..	.259
a	..	..	60..	.303	ask	..	..	105..	.258
playing	..	..	61..	.302	him	..	..	106..	.257
day	..	..	62..	.301	some	..	..	107..	.256
I	..	..	63..	.300	questions	..	..	108..	.255
see	..	..	64..	.299	in	..	..	109..	.254
how	..	..	65..	.298	his	..	..	110..	.253

accidence.	..111..	.252	your	..	.156..	..207
Come	..112..	.251	tatlings	..	.157..	..206
hither	..113..	.250	What	..	.158..	..205
<i>William</i>	6..114..	51..249	is	..	.159..	..204
hold	..115..	.248	<i>Faire</i>	..	8..160..	49..203
up	..116..	.247	<i>William</i>	9..161..	48..202	
your	..117..	.246	<i>Pulcher</i>	10..162..	47..201	
head	..118..	.245	pouleats	..	.163..	..200
come	..119..	.244	there	..	.164..	..199
come	..120..	.243	are	..	.165..	..198
on	..121..	.242	fairer	..	.166..	..197
Sirrah	..122..	.241	things	..	.167..	..196
hold	..123..	.240	than	..	.168..	..195
up	..124..	.239	pouleats	..	.169..	..194
your	..125..	.238	sure.	..	.170..	..193
head ;	..126..	.237	You	..	.171..	..192
answer	..127..	.236	are	..	.172..	..191
your	..128..	.235	a	..	.173..	..190
master	..129..	.234	very	..	.174..	..189
be	..130..	.233	Simplicity	..	.175..	..188
not	..131..	.232	Woman	..	.176..	..187
afraid.	..132..	.231	I	..	.177..	..186
<i>William</i>	7..133..	50..230	pray	..	.178..	..185
how	..134..	.229	you	..	.179..	..184
many	..135..	.228	peace	..	.180..	..183
numbers	..136..	.227	What	..	.181..	..182
is	..137..	.226	is	..	.182..	..181
in	..138..	.225	<i>Lapis</i>	..	11..183..	46..180
nouns	..139..	.224	<i>William</i>	12..184..	45..179	
Two	..140..	.223	A	..	.185..	..178
truly	..141..	.222	Stone	..	.186..	..177
I	..142..	.221	and	..	.187..	..176
thought	..143..	.220	what	..	.188..	..175
there	..144..	.219	is	..	.189..	..174
had	..145..	.218	a	..	.190..	..173
been	..146..	.217	Stone	..	.191..	..172
one	..147..	.216	<i>William</i>	13..192..	44..171	
Number	..148..	.215	A.	..	.193..	..170
more	..149..	.214	pebble	..	.194..	..169
because	..150..	.213	no	..	.195..	..168
they	..151..	.212	it	..	.196..	..167
say	..152..	.211	is	..	.197..	..166
ods	..153..	.210	<i>Lapis</i>	..	14..198..	43..165
nouns	..154..	.209	I	..	.199..	..164
Peace	..155..	.208	pray	..	.200..	..163

you ..	.201..	.162	<i>hujus</i> ..	.28..	.243..	.29..	.120
remember ..	.202..	.161	Well ..	..	.244..	..	.119
in ..	.203..	.160	what ..	..	.245..	..	.118
your ..	.204..	.159	is ..	..	.246..	..	.117
brain ..	.205..	.158	your ..	..	.247..	..	.116
<i>Lapis</i> ..	.15..	.206..	<i>accusative</i>	.29..	.248..	.28..	.115
that ..	..	.207..	<i>case</i> ..	.30..	.249..	.27..	.114
is ..	..	.208..	<i>Accusativo</i>	.31..	.250..	.26..	.113
a ..	..	.209..	<i>hinc</i> ..	.32..	.251..	.25..	.112
good ..	..	.210..	I ..	..	.252..	..	.111
<i>William</i> 16..	.211..	.41..	pray ..	..	.253..	..	.110
what ..	..	.212..	you ..	..	.254..	..	.109
is ..	..	.213..	have ..	..	.255..	..	.108
he ..	..	.214..	your ..	..	.256..	..	.107
<i>William</i> 17..	.215..	.40..	r e m e m -				
that ..	..	.216..	brance ..	..	.257..	..	.106
does ..	..	.217..	(child) ..	..	.258..	..	.105
lend ..	..	.218..	<i>Accusativo</i>	.33..	.259..	.24..	.104
articles ..	..	.219..	<i>hing</i> ..	.34..	.260..	.23..	.103
Articles ..	..	.220..	<i>hang</i> ..	.35..	.261..	.22..	.102
are ..	..	.221..	<i>hog</i> ..	.36..	.262..	.21	*101
borrowed ..	..	.222..	<i>Hang</i> ..	..	.263..	..	.100
of ..	..	.223..	<i>Hog</i> ..	..	.264..	..	.99
the ..	..	.224..	is ..	..	.265..	..	.98
pronoun ..	..	.225..	<i>Latin</i> ..	..	.266..	..	.97
and ..	..	.226..	for ..	..	.267..	..	.96
be ..	..	.227..	<i>Bacon</i> ..	..	.268..	..	.95
thus ..	..	.228..	I ..	..	.269..	..	.94
declined ..	..	.229..	warrant ..	..	.270..	..	.93
<i>Singular-</i>			you ..	..	.271..	..	.92
<i>iter</i> ..	.18..	.230..	<i>Leave</i> ..	..	.272..	..	.91
<i>Nominativo</i>	.19..	.231..	your ..	..	.273..	..	.90
<i>hic</i> ..	.20..	.232..	<i>prables</i> ..	..	.274..	..	.89
<i>haec</i> ..	.21..	.233..	<i>O'man</i> ..	..	.275..	..	.88
<i>hoc</i> ..	.22..	.234..	<i>What</i> ..	..	.276..	..	.87
<i>Nominativo</i>	.23..	.235..	is ..	..	.277..	..	.86
<i>Hic</i> ..	.24..	.236..	the ..	..	.278..	..	.85
<i>hay</i> ..	.25..	.237..	<i>Focative</i>	.37..	.279..	.20..	.84
<i>hog</i> ..	.26..	.238..	<i>case</i> ..	.38..	.280..	.19..	.83
pray ..	..	.239..	<i>William</i> ..	.39..	.281..	.18..	.82
you ..	..	.240..	<i>O</i> ..	.40..	.282..	.17..	.81
mark ..	..	.241..	<i>Vocative</i>	.41..	.283..	.16..	.80
<i>genitivo</i> ..	.27..	.242..	<i>O</i> ..	.42..	.284..	.15..	.79

* Mark that $262+101=363$ (*Hog*) agrees with "*Hanged*" (bis) p. 53, 1st K. II. IV

Rememb'r	..285..	.. 78	she	..	..324..	.. 39
<i>William</i>	43..286..	14.. 77	be	..	..325..	.. 38
<i>Focative</i>	44..287..	13.. 76	a	..	..326..	.. 37
is	..	..288..	whore	..	..327..	.. 36
<i>Caret</i>	..45..289..	12.. 74	For	..	..328..	.. 35
And	..	..290..	shame	..	..329..	.. 34
that's	..	..291..	O'man	..	..330..	.. 33
a	..	..292..	you	..	..331..	.. 32
good	..	..293..	do	..	..332..	.. 31
root	..	..294..	ill	..	..333..	.. 30
O'man	..	..295..	to	..	..334..	.. 29
forbear	..	..296..	teach	..	..335..	.. 28
Peacee	..	..297..	the	..	..336..	.. 27
what	..	..298..	child	..	..337..	.. 26
is	..	..299..	such	..	..338..	.. 25
your	..	..300..	words	..	..339..	.. 24
<i>genitive</i>	..46..301..	11.. 62	he	..	..340..	.. 23
<i>case</i>	..47..302..	10.. 61	teaches	..	..341..	.. 22
<i>Plural</i>	..48..303..	9.. 60	him	..	..342..	.. 21
(<i>William</i>)	49..304..	8.. 59	to	..	..343..	.. 20
<i>Genitive</i>	50..305..	7.. 58	hie	..	..344..	.. 19
<i>Case</i>	..51..306..	6.. 57	and	..	..345..	.. 18
1	..	..307..	to	..	..346..	.. 17
<i>Genitive</i>	52..308..	5.. 55	hae	..	..347..	.. 16
<i>Horum</i>	..53..309..	4.. 54	which	..	..348..	.. 15
<i>harum</i>	..54..310..	3.. 53	they'll	..	..349..	.. 14
<i>horum</i>	..55..311..	2.. 52	do	..	..350..	.. 13
Ven-			fast	..	..351..	.. 12
geance	..	..312..	enough	..	..352..	.. 11
of	..	..313..	of	..	..353..	.. 10
Ginye's	..	..314..	them-			
Case	..	..315..	selves	..	..354..	.. 9
fie	..	..316..	and	..	..355..	.. 8
on	..	..317..	to	..	..356..	.. 7
her	..	..318..	call	..	..357..	.. 6
never	..	..319..	<i>horum</i>	.. 56..358..	1..	5
name	..	..320..	fie	..	..359..	.. 4
her	..	..321..	upon	..	..360..	.. 3
child	..	..322..	you	..	..361..	.. 2
if	..	..323..	O'man	..	..362..	.. 1

GREAT CIPHER TABLE, No. 3.

(Vide page 54 M. W. W., col. 107 Comedies.)

Continued from page 53.

O'man ..	..	..	363 ..	101 ..	1 ..	..	433
art ..	..	..	364 ..	100 ..	2 ..	..	432
thou ..	..	..	365 ..	99 ..	3 ..	..	431
Lunatics ..	..	..	366 ..	98 ..	4 ..	..	430
Hast ..	..	..	367 ..	97 ..	5 ..	..	429
thou ..	..	..	368 ..	96 ..	6 ..	..	428
no ..	..	..	369 ..	95 ..	7 ..	..	427
understanding ..	..	..	370 ..	94 ..	8 ..	..	426
for ..	..	..	371 ..	93 ..	9 ..	..	425
thy ..	..	..	372 ..	92 ..	10 ..	..	424
cases ..	..	..	373 ..	91 ..	11 ..	..	423
and ..	..	..	374 ..	90 ..	12 ..	..	422
the ..	..	..	375 ..	89 ..	13 ..	..	421
numbers ..	..	..	376 ..	88 ..	14 ..	..	420
of ..	..	..	377 ..	87 ..	15 ..	..	419
the ..	..	..	378 ..	86 ..	16 ..	..	418
genders ? ..	..	..	379 ..	85 ..	17 ..	..	417
Thou ..	..	..	380 ..	84 ..	18 ..	..	416
art ..	..	..	381 ..	83 ..	19 ..	..	415
as ..	..	..	382 ..	82 ..	20 ..	..	414
foolish ..	..	..	383 ..	81 ..	21 ..	..	413
Christian*	..	..	384 ..	80 ..	22 ..	..	412
creatures ..	..	..	385 ..	79 ..	23 ..	..	411
as ..	..	..	386 ..	78 ..	24 ..	..	410
I ..	..	..	387 ..	77 ..	25 ..	..	409
would ..	..	..	388 ..	76 ..	26 ..	..	408
desires ..	..	..	389 ..	75 ..	27 ..	..	407
Pre'thee ..	..	..	390 ..	74 ..	28 ..	..	406
hold ..	..	..	391 ..	73 ..	29 ..	..	405
thy ..	..	..	392 ..	72 ..	30 ..	..	404
peace ..	..	..	393 ..	71 ..	31 ..	..	403
Show ..	..	..	394 ..	70 ..	32 ..	..	402
me ..	..	..	395 ..	69 ..	33 ..	..	401
now ..	..	..	396 ..	68 ..	34 ..	..	400
(William)	57 ..	397 ..	67 ..	35 }	18 ..	399
some	398 ..	66 ..	36 }	..	398
declensions	399 ..	65 ..	37	397
of	400 ..	64 ..	38	396

* "Christian" 80 agrees with "Names" 80, col. 103 Histories (see page 165).

your ..	..	..	..	401 ..	63 ..	39 ..	..	395
pronouns ..	..	..	..	402 ..	62 ..	40 ..	..	394
Forsooth ..	..	..	..	403 ..	61 ..	41 ..	..	393
I ..	..	..	..	404 ..	60 ..	42 ..	..	392
have ..	..	..	..	405 ..	59 ..	43 ..	..	391
forgot ..	..	..	..	406 ..	58 ..	44 ..	..	390
It ..	..	..	..	407 ..	57 ..	45 ..	..	389
is ..	..	..	..	408 ..	56 ..	46 ..	..	388
<i>Qui</i>	58 ..	409 ..	55 ..	47 ..	17 ..	387
<i>Quae</i>	59 ..	410 ..	54 ..	48 ..	16 ..	386
<i>Quod</i>	60 ..	411 ..	53 ..	49 ..	15 ..	385
if ..	..	..	..	412 ..	52 ..	50 ..	..	384
you ..	..	..	..	413 ..	51 ..	51 ..	..	383
forget ..	..	..	..	414 ..	50 ..	52 ..	..	382
your ..	..	..	..	415 ..	49 ..	53 ..	..	381
<i>Quies</i>	61 ..	416 ..	48 ..	54 ..	14 ..	380
your ..	..	..	..	417 ..	47 ..	55 ..	..	379
<i>Quis</i>	62 ..	418 ..	46 ..	56 ..	13 ..	378
and ..	..	..	..	419 ..	45 ..	57 ..	..	377
your ..	..	..	..	420 ..	44 ..	58 ..	..	376
<i>Quods</i>	63 ..	421 ..	43 ..	59 ..	12 ..	375
you ..	..	..	..	422 ..	42 ..	60 ..	..	374
must ..	..	..	..	423 ..	41 ..	61 ..	..	373
be ..	..	..	..	424 ..	40 ..	62 ..	..	372
preeches ..	..	..	..	425 ..	39 ..	63 ..	..	371
Go ..	..	..	..	426 ..	38 ..	64 ..	..	370
your ..	..	..	..	427 ..	37 ..	65 ..	..	369
way ..	..	..	..	428 ..	36 ..	66 ..	..	368
and ..	..	..	..	429 ..	35 ..	67 ..	..	367
play ..	..	..	..	430 ..	34 ..	68 ..	..	366
go ..	..	..	..	431 ..	33 ..	69 ..	..	365
He ..	..	..	..	432 ..	32 ..	70 ..	..	364
is ..	..	..	..	433 ..	31 ..	71 ..	..	363
a ..	..	..	..	434 ..	30 ..	72 ..	..	362
better ..	..	..	..	435 ..	29 ..	73 ..	..	361
scholar ..	..	..	..	436 ..	28 ..	74 ..	..	360
than ..	..	..	..	437 ..	27 ..	75 ..	..	359
I ..	..	..	..	438 ..	26 ..	76 ..	..	358
thought ..	..	..	..	439 ..	25 ..	77 ..	..	357
he ..	..	..	..	440 ..	24 ..	78 ..	..	356
was ..	..	..	..	441 ..	23 ..	79 ..	..	355
He ..	..	..	..	442 ..	22 ..	80 ..	..	354
is ..	..	..	..	443 ..	21 ..	81 ..	..	353
a ..	..	..	..	444 ..	20 ..	82 ..	..	352
good ..	..	..	..	445 ..	19 ..	83 ..	..	351

sprag	..	..	..	446	..	18	..	84	..	..	350
memory	..	..	..	447	..	17	..	85	..	..	349
Farewell	..	..	..	448	..	16	..	86	..	..	348
<i>Mistress</i>	..	..	64	..	449	..	15	..	87	..	347
<i>Paye</i>	..	..	65	..	450	..	14	..	88	..	346
Adieu	..	..	..	451	..	13	..	89	..	..	345
Good	..	..	..	452	..	12	..	90	..	..	344
Sir	..	..	..	453	..	11	..	91	..	..	343
<i>Hugh</i>	..	..	66	..	454	..	10	..	92	..	342
Get	..	..	..	455	..	9	..	93	..	..	341
you	..	..	..	456	..	8	..	94	..	..	340
home	..	..	..	457	..	7	..	95	..	..	339
boy	..	..	..	458	..	6	..	96	..	..	338
Come	..	..	..	459	..	5	..	97	..	..	337
we	..	..	..	460	..	4	..	98	..	..	336
stay	..	..	..	461	..	3	..	99	..	..	335
too	..	..	..	462	..	2	..	100	..	..	334
long	..	..	..	463	..	1	..	101*	..	..	333
<i>Mistress</i>	67	..	464	102	..	1	..	332
<i>Ford</i>	68	..	465	103	..	2	..	331
your	..	..	..	466	..	..	104	..	3	..	330
sorrow	..	..	..	467	..	..	105	..	4	..	329
hath	..	..	..	468	..	..	106	..	5	..	328
eaten	..	..	..	469	..	..	107	..	6	..	327
up	..	..	..	470	..	..	108	..	7	..	326
my	..	..	..	471	..	..	109	..	8	..	325
sufferance;	..	..	..	472	..	..	110	..	9	..	324
I	..	..	..	473	..	..	111	..	10	..	323
see	..	..	..	474	..	..	112	..	11	..	322
you	..	..	..	475	..	..	113	..	12	..	321
are	..	..	..	476	..	..	114	..	13	..	320
obsequious	..	..	..	477	..	..	115	..	14	..	319
in	..	..	..	478	..	..	116	..	15	..	318
your	..	..	..	479	..	..	117	..	16	..	317
love,	..	..	..	480	..	..	118	..	17	..	316
and	..	..	..	481	..	..	119	..	18	..	315
I	..	..	..	482	..	..	120	..	19	..	314
profess	..	..	..	483	..	..	121	..	20	..	313
requital	..	..	..	484	..	..	122	..	21	..	312
to	..	..	..	485	..	..	123	..	22	..	311
a	..	..	..	486	..	..	124	..	23	..	310
hairs	..	..	..	487	..	..	125	..	24	..	309
breadth	..	..	..	488	..	..	126	..	25	..	308

* End of Scene I., Act IV.

not	..	..	489	..	..	127	..	26	..	307	
only	..	..	490	..	..	128	..	27	..	306	
Mistress	..	..	491	..	..	129	..	28	..	305	
<i>Ford</i>	69	..	492	..	6	..	130	..	29	..	304
in	..	..	..	493	..	..	131	..	30	..	303
the	..	..	..	494	..	..	132	..	31	..	302
simple	..	..	..	495	..	..	133	..	32	..	301
office	..	..	..	496	..	..	134	..	33	..	300
of	..	..	..	497	..	..	135	..	34	..	299
Love,	..	..	..	498	..	..	136	..	35	..	298
but	..	..	..	499	..	..	137	..	36	..	297
in	..	..	..	500	..	..	138	..	37	..	296
all	..	..	..	501	..	..	139	..	38	..	295
the	..	..	..	502	..	..	140	..	39	..	294
accoutrement	..	..	..	503	..	..	141	..	40	..	293
complement	..	..	..	504	..	..	142	..	41	..	292
and	..	..	..	505	..	..	143	..	42	..	291
ceremony	..	..	..	506	..	..	144	..	43	..	290
of	..	..	..	507	..	..	145	..	44	..	289
it	..	..	..	508	..	..	146	..	45	..	288
But	..	..	..	509	..	..	147	..	46	..	287
are	..	..	..	510	..	..	148	..	47	..	286
you	..	..	..	511	..	..	149	..	48	..	285
sure	..	..	..	512	..	..	150	..	49	..	284
of	..	..	..	513	..	..	151	..	50	..	283
your	..	..	..	514	..	..	152	..	51	..	282
husband	..	..	..	515	..	..	153	..	52	..	281
now?	..	..	..	516	..	..	154	..	53	..	280
He's	..	..	..	517	..	..	155	..	54	..	279
a	..	..	..	518	..	..	156	..	55	..	278
birding	..	..	..	519	..	..	157	..	56	..	277
Sweet	..	..	..	520	..	..	158	..	57	..	276
Sir	..	..	..	521	..	..	159	..	58	..	275
<i>John</i>	70	..	522	..	5	..	160	..	59	..	274
What	..	..	..	523	..	..	161	..	60	..	273
hoa	..	..	..	524	..	..	162	..	61	..	272
gossip	..	..	..	525	..	..	163	..	62	..	271
<i>Ford</i>	71	..	526	..	4	..	164	..	63	..	270
what	..	..	..	527	..	..	165	..	64	..	269
hoa	..	..	..	528	..	..	166	..	65	..	268
Step	..	..	..	529	..	..	167	..	66	..	267
into	..	..	..	530	..	..	168	..	67	..	266
th'	..	..	..	531	..	..	169	..	68	..	265
chamber	..	..	..	532	..	..	170	..	69	..	264
Sir	..	..	..	533	..	..	171	..	70	..	263

<i>John</i>	.	.	72	.	534	.	3	.	172	.	71	.	262
How	.	.		.	535	.		.	173	.	72	.	261
now	.	.		.	536	.		.	174	.	73	.	260
sweet	.	.		.	537	.		.	175	.	74	.	259
heart	.	.	X	.	538	.		.	176	.	75	.	258
whose	.	.		.	539	.		.	177	.	76	.	257
at	.	.		.	540	.		.	178	.	77	.	256
home	.	.		.	541	.		.	179	.	78	.	255
besides	.	.		.	542	.		.	180	.	79	.	254
your	.	.		.	543	.		.	181	.	80	.	253
self?	.	.		.	544	.		.	182	.	81	.	252
Why	.	.		.	545	.		.	183	.	82	.	251
none	.	.		.	546	.		.	184	.	83	.	250
but	.	.		.	547	.		.	185	.	84	.	249
mine	.	.		.	548	.		.	186	.	85	.	248
own	.	.		.	549	.		.	187	.	86	.	247
people	.	.		.	550	.		.	188	.	87	.	246
Indeed?	.	.		.	551	.		.	189	.	88	.	245
No	.	.		.	552	.		.	190	.	89	.	244
certainly	.	.		.	553	.		.	191	.	90	.	243
speak	.	.		.	554	.		.	192	.	91	.	242
louder	.	.		.	555	.		.	193	.	92	.	241
Truly	.	.		.	556	.		.	194	.	93	.	240
I	.	.		.	557	.		.	195	.	94	.	239
am	.	.		.	558	.		.	196	.	95	.	238
so	.	.		.	559	.		.	197	.	96	.	237
glad	.	.		.	560	.		.	198	.	97	.	236
you	.	.		.	561	.		.	199	.	98	.	235
have	.	.		.	562	.		.	200	.	99	.	234
no	.	.		.	563	.		.	201	.	100	.	233
body	.	.		.	564	.		.	202	.	101	.	232
here	.	.		.	565	.		.	203	.	102	.	231
Why?	.	.		.	566	.		.	204	.	103	.	230
why	.	.		.	567	.		.	205	.	104	.	229
woman	.	.		.	568	.		.	206	.	105	.	228
your	.	.		.	569	.		.	207	.	106	.	227
husband	.	.		.	570	.		.	208	.	107	.	226
is	.	.		.	571	.		.	209	.	108	.	225
in	.	.		.	572	.		.	210	.	109	.	224
his	.	.		.	573	.		.	211	.	110	.	223
old	.	.		.	574	.		.	212	.	111	.	222
lines	.	.		.	575	.		.	213	.	112	.	221
again	.	.		.	576	.		.	214	.	113	.	220
he	.	.		.	577	.		.	215	.	114	.	219
so	.	.		.	578	.		.	216	.	115	.	218

takes	..	..	..	579	..	..	217	..	116	..	217
on	..	..	..	580	..	..	218	..	117	..	216
yonder	..	..	..	581	..	..	219	..	118	..	215
with	..	..	..	582	..	..	220	..	119	..	214
my	..	..	..	583	..	..	221	..	120	..	213
husband	..	..	..	584	..	..	222	..	121	..	212
so	..	..	..	585	..	..	223	..	122	..	211
rails	..	..	..	586	..	..	224	..	123	..	210
against	..	..	..	587	..	..	225	..	124	..	209
all	..	..	..	588	..	..	226	..	125	..	208
married	..	..	..	589	..	..	227	..	126	..	207
mankind	..	..	..	590	..	..	228	..	127	..	206
so	..	..	..	591	..	..	229	..	128	..	205
curses	..	..	..	592	..	..	230	..	129	..	204
all	..	..	..	593	..	..	231	..	130	..	203
<i>Eves</i>	..	73	..	594	..	2	..	232	..	131	..	202
daughters	..	..	..	595	..	..	233	..	132	..	201
of	..	..	..	596	..	..	234	..	133	..	200
what	..	..	..	597	..	..	235	..	134	..	199
complexion	..	..	..	598	..	..	236	..	135	..	198
soever	..	..	..	599	..	..	237	..	136	..	197
and	..	..	..	600	..	..	238	..	137	..	196
so	..	..	..	601	..	..	239	..	138	..	195
buffets	..	..	..	602	..	..	240	..	139	..	194
himself	..	..	..	603	..	..	241	..	140	..	193
on	..	..	..	604	..	..	242	..	141	..	192
the	..	..	..	605	..	..	243	..	142	..	191
For-}	..	..	..	606	..	..	244	..	143	..	190
head}	..	..	..	607	..	..	245	..	144	..	189
crying	..	..	..	608	..	..	246	..	145	..	188
peere-}	..	..	..	609	..	..	247	..	146	..	187
out }	..	..	..	610	..	..	248	..	147	..	186
peere-}	..	..	..	611	..	..	249	..	148	..	185
out }	..	..	..	612	..	..	250	..	149	..	184
that	..	..	..	613	..	..	251	..	150	..	183
any	..	..	..	614	..	..	252	..	151	..	182
madness	..	..	..	615	..	..	253	..	152	..	181
I	..	..	..	616	..	..	254	..	153	..	180
ever	..	..	..	617	..	..	255	..	154	..	179
yet	..	..	..	618	..	..	256	..	155	..	178
beheld	..	..	..	619	..	..	257	..	156	..	177
seemed	..	..	..	620	..	..	258	..	157	..	176
but	..	..	..	621	..	..	259	..	158	..	175
tameness	..	..	..	622	..	..	260	..	159	..	174
civility	..	..	..	623	..	..	261	..	160	..	173

and	..	..	..	624	..	..	262	..	161	..	172
patience	..	..	..	625	..	..	263	..	162	..	171
to	..	..	..	626	..	..	264	..	163	..	170
this	..	..	..	627	..	..	265	..	164	..	169
his	..	..	..	628	..	..	266	..	165	..	168
distemper	..	..	..	629	..	..	267	..	166	..	167
he	..	..	..	630	..	..	268	..	167	..	166
is	..	..	..	631	..	..	269	..	168	..	165
in	..	..	..	632	..	..	270	..	169	..	164
now;	..	..	..	633	..	..	271	..	170	..	163
I	..	..	..	634	..	..	272	..	171	..	162
am	..	..	..	635	..	..	273	..	172	..	161
glad	..	..	..	636	..	..	274	..	173	..	160
the	..	..	..	637	..	..	275	..	174	..	159
fat	..	..	..	638	..	..	276	..	175	..	158
Knight	..	..	..	639	..	..	277	..	176	..	157
is	..	..	..	640	..	..	278	..	177	..	156
not	..	..	..	641	..	..	279	..	178	..	155
here.	..	..	..	642	..	..	280	..	179	..	154
Why	..	..	..	643	..	..	281	..	180	..	153
does	..	..	..	644	..	..	282	..	181	..	152
he	..	..	..	645	..	..	283	..	182	..	151
talk	..	..	..	646	..	..	284	..	183	..	150
of	..	..	..	647	..	..	285	..	184	..	149
him?	..	..	..	648	..	..	286	..	185	..	148
Of	..	..	..	649	..	..	287	..	186	..	147
none	..	..	..	650	..	..	288	..	187	..	146
but	..	..	..	651	..	..	289	..	188	..	145
him	..	..	..	652	..	..	290	..	189	..	144
and	..	..	..	653	..	..	291	..	190	..	143
swears	..	..	..	654	..	..	292	..	191	..	142
he	..	..	..	655	..	..	293	..	192	..	141
was	..	..	..	656	..	..	294	..	193	..	140
carried	..	..	..	657	..	..	295	..	194	..	139
out	..	..	..	658	..	..	296	..	195	..	138
the	..	..	..	659	..	..	297	..	196	..	137
last	..	..	..	660	..	..	298	..	197	..	136
time	..	..	..	661	..	..	299	..	198	..	135
he	..	..	..	662	..	..	300	..	199	..	134
search'd	..	..	..	663	..	..	301	..	200	..	133
for	..	..	..	664	..	..	302	..	201	..	132
him	..	..	..	665	..	..	303	..	202	..	131
in	..	..	..	666	..	..	304	..	203	..	130
a	..	..	..	667	..	..	305	..	204	..	129
basket	..	..	..	668	..	..	306	..	205	..	128

Protests ..	..	..	669 ..	..	307 ..	206 ..	127
to ..	..	..	670 ..	..	308 ..	207 ..	126
my ..	..	..	671 ..	..	309 ..	208 ..	125
husband ..	..	..	672 ..	..	310 ..	209 ..	124
he ..	..	..	673 ..	..	311 ..	210 ..	123
is ..	..	..	674 ..	..	312 ..	211 ..	122
now ..	..	..	675 ..	..	313 ..	212 ..	121
here ..	..	..	676 ..	..	314 ..	213 ..	120
and ..	..	..	677 ..	..	315 ..	214 ..	119
hath ..	..	..	678 ..	..	316 ..	215 ..	118
drawn ..	..	..	679 ..	..	317 ..	216 ..	117
him ..	..	..	680 ..	..	318 ..	217 ..	116
and ..	..	..	681 ..	..	319 ..	218 ..	115
the ..	..	..	682 ..	..	320 ..	219 ..	114
rest ..	..	..	683 ..	..	321 ..	220 ..	113
of ..	..	..	684 ..	..	322 ..	221 ..	112
their ..	..	..	685 ..	..	323 ..	222 ..	111
company ..	..	..	686 ..	..	324 ..	223 ..	110
from ..	..	..	687 ..	..	325 ..	224 ..	109
their ..	..	..	688 ..	..	326 ..	225 ..	108
sport,	..	..	689 ..	..	327 ..	226 ..	107
to ..	..	..	690 ..	..	328 ..	227 ..	106
make ..	..	..	691 ..	..	329 ..	228 ..	105
another ..	..	..	692 ..	..	330 ..	229 ..	104
experiment ..	..	..	693 ..	..	331 ..	230 ..	103
of ..	..	..	694 ..	..	332 ..	231 ..	102
his ..	..	..	695 ..	..	333 ..	232 ..	101
suspicion ..	..	..	696 ..	..	334 ..	233 ..	100
But ..	..	..	697 ..	..	335 ..	234 ..	99
I ..	..	..	698 ..	..	336 ..	235 ..	98
am ..	..	..	699 ..	..	337 ..	236 ..	97
glad ..	..	..	700 ..	..	338 ..	237 ..	96
the ..	..	..	701 ..	..	339 ..	238 ..	95
Knight ..	..	..	702 ..	..	340 ..	239 ..	94
is ..	..	..	703 ..	..	341 ..	240 ..	93
not ..	..	..	704 ..	..	342 ..	241 ..	92
here; ..	..	..	705 ..	..	343 ..	242 ..	91
now ..	..	..	706 ..	..	344 ..	243 ..	90
he ..	..	..	707 ..	..	345 ..	244 ..	89
shall ..	..	..	708 ..	..	346 ..	245 ..	88
see ..	..	..	709 ..	..	347 ..	246 ..	87
his ..	..	..	710 ..	..	348 ..	247 ..	86
own ..	..	..	711 ..	..	349 ..	248 ..	85
foolerie ..	..	..	712 ..	..	350 ..	249 ..	84
How ..	..	..	713 ..	..	351 ..	250 ..	83

near	..	..	..	714	..	..	352	..	251	..	82
is	..	..	..	715	..	..	353	..	252	..	81
he	..	..	..	716	..	..	354	..	253	..	80
Mistress	..	..	..	717	..	..	355	..	254	..	79
<i>Page</i>	..	..	74	..	718	..	1	..	356	..	78
Hard	..	..	..	719	..	..	357	..	256	..	77
by	..	..	..	720	..	..	358	..	257	..	76
at	..	..	..	721	..	..	359	..	258	..	75
Street	..	..	..	722	..	..	360	..	259	..	74
end	..	..	..	723	..	..	361	..	260	..	73
he	..	..	..	724	..	..	362	..	261	..	72
will	..	..	..	725	..	..	363	..	262	..	71
be	..	..	..	726	..	..	364	..	263	..	70
here	..	..	..	727	..	..	365	..	264	..	69
anon	..	..	..	728	..	..	366	..	265	..	68
I	..	..	..	729	..	..	367	..	266	..	67
am	..	..	..	730	..	..	368	..	267	..	66
undone	..	..	..	731	..	..	369	..	268*	..	65
the	..	..	..	732	..	..	370	..	269	..	64
Knight	..	..	..	733	..	..	371	..	270	..	63
is	..	..	..	734	..	..	372	..	271	..	62
here	..	..	..	735	..	..	373	..	272	..	61
Why	..	..	..	736	..	..	374	..	273	..	60
then	..	..	..	737	..	..	375	..	274	..	59
you	..	..	..	738	..	..	376	..	275	..	58
are	..	..	..	739	..	..	377	..	276	..	57
utterly	..	..	..	740	..	..	378	..	277	..	56
sham'd	..	..	..	741	..	..	379	..	278	..	55
and	..	..	..	742	..	..	380	..	279	..	54
he's	..	..	..	743	..	..	381	..	280	..	53
but	..	..	..	744	..	..	382	..	281	..	52
a	..	..	..	745	..	..	383	..	282	..	51
dead	..	..	..	746	..	..	384	..	283	..	50
man	..	..	..	747	..	..	385	..	284	..	49
what	..	..	..	748	..	..	386	..	285	..	48
a	..	..	..	749	..	..	387	..	286	..	47
woman	..	..	..	750	..	..	388	..	287	..	46
are	..	..	..	751	..	..	389	..	288	..	45
you?	..	..	..	752	..	..	390	..	289	..	44
Away	..	..	..	753	..	..	391	..	290	..	43
with	..	..	..	754	..	..	392	..	291	..	42
him	..	..	..	755	..	..	393	..	292	..	41
away	..	..	..	756	..	..	394	..	293	..	40

* Mark here that the numbers corresponding to "Gammon of Bacon" (369, 370, 371) fall against the numbers of "Bacon's warrant" (268, 269, 270), which cannot be chance.

APPENDIX.

with	..	..	..	757	..	..	395	..	294	..	39
him	..	..	..	758	..	..	396	..	295	..	38
Better	..	..	..	759	..	..	397	..	296	..	37
shame	..	..	..	760	..	..	398	..	297	..	36
than	..	..	..	761	..	..	399	..	298	..	35
murder	..	..	..	762	..	..	400	..	299	..	34
which	..	..	..	763	..	..	401	..	300	..	33
way	..	..	..	764	..	..	402	..	301	..	32
should	..	..	..	765	..	..	403	..	302	..	31
he	..	..	..	766	..	..	404	..	303	..	30
go?	..	..	..	767	..	..	405	..	304	..	29
How	..	..	..	768	..	..	406	..	305	..	28
should	..	..	..	769	..	..	407	..	306	..	27
I	..	..	..	770	..	..	408	..	307	..	26
bestow	..	..	..	771	..	..	409	..	308	..	25
him?	..	..	..	772	..	..	410	..	309	..	24
Shall	..	..	..	773	..	..	411	..	310	..	23
I	..	..	..	774	..	..	412	..	311	..	22
put	..	..	..	775	..	..	413	..	312	..	21
him	..	..	..	776	..	..	414	..	313	..	20
into	..	..	..	777	..	..	415	..	314	..	19
the	..	..	..	778	..	..	416	..	315	..	18
basket	..	..	..	779	..	..	417	..	316	..	17
again?	..	..	..	780	..	..	418	..	317	..	16
No	..	..	..	781	..	..	419	..	318	..	15
He	..	..	..	782	..	..	420	..	319	..	14
come	..	..	..	783	..	..	421	..	320	..	13
no	..	..	..	784	..	..	422	..	321	..	12
more	..	..	..	785	..	..	423	..	322	..	11
i'th	..	..	..	786	..	..	424	..	323	..	10
basket.	..	..	..	787	..	..	425	..	324	..	9
May	..	..	..	788	..	..	426	..	325	..	8
I	..	..	..	789	..	..	427	..	326	..	7
not	..	..	..	790	..	..	428	..	327	..	6
go	..	..	..	791	..	..	429	..	328	..	5
out	..	..	..	792	..	..	430	..	329	..	4
ere	..	..	..	793	..	..	431	..	330	..	3
he	..	..	..	794	..	..	432	..	331	..	2
comes	..	..	..	795	..	..	433	..	332*	..	1

* If we add the col. number 107 to 332 we get 433, which is exactly the number of words, col. 107 Histories, not counting the fraction of a word "C.t."—(see page 176).

GREAT CIPHER TABLE, No. 4.

* Page 53, 1st King Henry IV. (101st column, Histories).

And .. .	1.. .	..	by .. .	37.. .	..
then .. .	2.. .	..	raising .. .	38.. .	..
the .. .	3.. .	..	of .. .	39.. .	..
power .. .	4.. .	..	a .. .	40.. .	..
of .. .	5.. .	..	head .. .	41.. .	..
Scotland .. .	6.. .	..	For .. .	42.. .	..
and .. .	7.. .	..	beare .. .	43.. .	..
of .. .	8.. .	..	our .. .	44.. .	..
Yorke .. .	9.. .	..	selves .. .	45.. .	..
to .. .	10.. .	..	as .. .	46.. .	..
join .. .	11.. .	..	even .. .	47.. .	..
with .. .	12.. .	..	as .. .	48.. .	..
<i>Mortimer</i> .. .	13.. .	..	we .. .	49.. .	..
Ha .. .	14.. .	..	ean .. .	50.. .	..
and .. .	15.. .	..	The .. .	51.. .	..
so .. .	16.. .	..	King .. .	52.. .	..
they .. .	17.. .	..	will .. .	53.. .	..
shall .. .	18.. .	..	always .. .	54.. .	..
In faith .. .	19.. .	..	think .. .	55.. .	..
it .. .	20.. .	..	him .. .	56.. .	..
is .. .	21.. .	..	in .. .	57.. .	..
exceedingly .. .	22.. .	..	our .. .	58.. .	..
well .. .	23.. .	..	debt .. .	59.. .	..
aim'd .. .	24.. .	..	And .. .	60.. .	..
And .. .	25.. .	..	think .. .	61.. .	..
'tis .. .	26.. .	..	we .. .	62.. .	..
no .. .	27.. .	..	think .. .	63.. .	..
little .. .	28.. .	..	our .. .	64.. .	..
reason .. .	29.. .	..	selves .. .	65.. .	..
bids .. .	30.. .	..	unsatisfied .. .	66.. .	..
us .. .	31.. .	..	till .. .	67.. .	..
speed .. .	32.. .	..	he .. .	68.. .	..
to .. .	33.. .	..	hath .. .	69.. .	..
save .. .	34.. .	..	found .. .	70.. .	..
our .. .	35.. .	..	a .. .	71.. .	..
heads .. .	36.. .	..	time .. .	72.. .	..

* We adhere to Mr. Donnelly's count. "Charles Waine" is separated in the 1623 Folio, therefore two words.

to	..	..	73..	..	time	..	..	118..	..
pay	..	..	74..	..	is	..	..	119..	..
us	..	..	75..	..	ripe	..	..	120..	..
home	..	..	76..	..	which	..	..	121..	..
And	..	..	77..	..	will	..	..	122..	..
see	..	..	78..	..	be	..	..	123..	..
already	..	..	79..	..	suddenly	..	..	124..	..
how	:.	..	80..	..	Ile	..	..	125..	..
he	..	..	81..	..	steal	..	..	126..	..
doth	..	..	82..	..	to	..	..	127..	..
begin	..	..	83..	..	<i>Glendower</i>	..	..	128..	..
to	..	..	84..	..	and	..	..	129..	..
make	..	..	85..	..	lose	..	..	130..	..
us	..	..	86..	..	<i>Mortimer</i>	..	..	131..	..
strangers	..	..	87..	..	where	..	..	132..	..
to	..	..	88..	..	you	..	..	133..	..
his	..	..	89..	..	and	..	..	134..	..
looks	..	..	90..	..	<i>Douglas</i>	..	..	135..	..
of	..	..	91..	..	and	..	..	136..	..
love	..	..	92..	..	our	..	..	137..	..
He	..	..	93..	..	powers	..	..	138..	..
does	..	..	94..	..	at	..	..	139..	..
he	..	..	95..	..	once	..	..	140..	..
does	..	..	96..	..	as	..	..	141..	..
we'll	..	..	97..	..	I	..	..	142..	..
be	..	..	98..	..	will	..	..	143..	..
reveng'd	..	..	99..	..	fashion	..	..	144..	..
on	..	..	100..	..	it	..	..	145..	..
him	..	..	101..	..	shall	..	..	146..	..
Cousin	..	..	102..	..	happily	..	..	147..	..
farewell	..	..	103..	..	meet	..	..	148..	..
No	..	..	104..	..	to	..	..	149..	..
further	..	..	105..	..	beare	..	..	150..	..
go	..	..	106..	..	our	..	..	151..	..
in	..	..	107..	..	fortunes	..	..	152..	..
this	..	..	108..	..	in	..	..	153..	..
Then	..	..	109..	..	our	..	..	154..	..
I	..	..	110..	..	own	..	..	155..	..
by	..	..	111..	..	strong	..	..	156..	..
letters	..	..	112..	..	arms	..	..	157..	..
shall	..	..	113..	..	which	..	..	158..	..
direct	..	..	114..	..	now	..	..	159..	..
your	..	..	115..	..	we	..	..	160..	..
course	..	..	116..	..	hold	..	..	161..	..
when	..	..	117..	..	at	..	..	162..	..

much ..	.163..	..	new ..	.206..	..256
uncertainty ..	.164..	..	chimney ..	.207..	..255
Farewell ..	.165..	..	and ..	.208..	..254
good ..	.166..	..	yet ..	.209..	..253
brother ..	.167..	..	our ..	.210..	..252
we ..	.168..	..	horse ..	.211..	..251
shall ..	.169..	..	not ..	.212..	..250
thrive ..	.170..	..	pack't ..	.213..	..249
I ..	.171..	..	what ..	.214..	..248
trust ..	.172..	..	Ostler ..	.215..	..247
uncle ..	.173..	..	anon ..	.216..	..246
Adien ..	.174..	..	anon ..	.217..	..245
O ..	.175..	..	I ..	.218..	..244
let ..	.176..	..	prethee ..	.219..	..243
the ..	.177..	..	Tom ..	.220..	..242
hours ..	.178..	..	beat ..	.221..	..241
be ..	.179..	..	Cuts ..	.222..	..240
short ..	.180..	..	saddle ..	.223..	..239
till ..	.181..	..	put ..	.224..	..238
fields ..	.182..	..	a ..	.225..	..237
and ..	.183..	..	few ..	.226..	..236
blows ..	.184..	..	flocks ..	.227..	..235
and ..	.185..	..	in ..	.228..	..234
groans ..	.186..	..	the ..	.229..	..233
applaud ..	.187..	..	point ..	.230..	..232
our ..	.188..	..	the ..	.231..	..231
sport ..	.189..	..	poor ..	.232..	..230
Heigh-ho ..	.190..	..	jade ..	.233..	..229
an't ..	.191..	..	is ..	.234..	..228
be ..	.192..	..	rung ..	.235..	..227
not ..	.193..	..	in ..	.236..	..226
four ..	.194..	..	the ..	.237..	..225
by ..	.195..	..	withers ..	.238..	..224
the ..	.196..	..	out ..	.239..	..223
day ..	.197..	..	of ..	.240..	..222
He ..	.198..	..	all ..	.241..	..221
be ..	.199..	.262..	cesse ..	.242..	..220
hang'd* ..	.200..	.261..	Pease ..	.243..	..219
Charles ..	.201..	.261	and ..	.244..	..218
waine ..	.202..	.260	beans ..	.245..	..217
is ..	.203..	.259	are ..	.246..	..216
over ..	.204..	.258	as ..	.247..	..215
the ..	.205..	.257	dank ..	.248..	..214

* Mark 'be hang'd' agrees with 'Hang Hog' 261, 262, or "Hog Hang" 262, 263, p. 53,
M. W. W.

here	..	.249..	.213	this	..	.294..	.168
as	..	.250..	.212	is	..	.295..	.167
a	..	.251..	.211	the	..	.296..	.166
dog	..	.252..	.210	most	..	.297..	.165
and	..	.253..	.209	villanous	..	.298..	.164
this	..	.254..	.208	house	..	.299..	.163
is	..	.255..	.207	in	..	.300..	.162
the	..	.256..	.206	all	..	.301..	.161
next	..	.257..	.205	London	..	.302..	.160
way	..	.258..	.204	road	..	.303..	.159
to	..	.259..	.203	for	..	.304..	.158
give	..	.260..	.202	fleas	..	.305..	.157
poor	..	.261..	.201	I	..	.306..	.156
Jades	..	.262..	.200	am	..	.307..	.155
the	..	.263..	.199	stung	..	.308..	.154
Boats	..	.264..	.198	like	..	.309..	.153
This	..	.265..	.197	a	..	.310..	.152
house	..	.266..	.196	tench	..	.311..	.151
is	..	.267..	.195	Like	..	.312..	.150
turned	..	.268..	.194	a	..	.313..	.149
upside	..	.269..	.193	tench	..	.314..	.148
down	..	.270..	.192	There	..	.315..	.147
since	..	.271..	.191	is	..	.316..	.146
Robin	..	.272..	.190	n'ere	..	.317..	.145
the	..	.273..	.189	a	..	.318..	.144
Ostler	..	.274..	.188	King	..	.319..	.143
died	..	.275..	.187	in	..	.320..	.142
Poor	..	.276..	.186	Christendom	..	.321..	.141
fellow	..	.277..	.185	could	..	.322..	.140
never	..	.278..	.184	be	..	.323..	.139
joy'd	..	.279..	.183	better	..	.324..	.138
since	..	.280..	.182	bit	..	.325..	.137
the	..	.281..	.181	than	..	.326..	.136
price	..	.282..	.180	I	..	.327..	.135
of	..	.283..	.179	have	..	.328..	.134
oats	..	.284..	.178	been	..	.329..	.133
rose	..	.285..	.177	since	..	.330..	.132
it	..	.286..	.176	the	..	.331..	.131
was	..	.287..	.175	first	..	.332..	.130
the	..	.288..	.174	cock	..	.333..	.129
death	..	.289..	.173	why	..	.334..	.128
of	..	.290..	.172	you	..	.335..	.127
him	..	.291..	.171	will	..	.336..	.126
I	..	.292..	.170	allow	..	.337..	.125
think	..	.293..	.169	us	..	.338..	.124

n'ere ..	.339..	.123	as ..	.382..	.80
a ..	.340..	.122	Charing ..	.383..	.79
jounden ..	.341..	.121	Cross ..	.384..	.78
and ..	.342..	.120	The ..	.385..	.77
then ..	.343..	.119	turkies ..	.386..	.76
we ..	.344..	.118	in ..	.387..	.75
leak ..	.345..	.117	my ..	.388..	.74
in ..	.346..	.116	pannier ..	.389..	.73
your ..	.347..	.115	are ..	.390..	.72
chimney ..	.348..	.114	quite ..	.391..	.71
and ..	.349..	.113	starved ..	.392..	.70
yomr ..	.350..	.112	what ..	.393..	.69
Chamberlye ..	.351..	.111	Ostler ..	.394..	.68
breeds ..	.352..	.110	a ..	.395..	.67
fleas ..	.353..	.109	plague ..	.396..	.66
like ..	.354..	.108	on ..	.397..	.65
a ..	.355..	.107	thee ..	.398..	.64
loach ..	.356..	.106	hast ..	.399..	.63
what ..	.357..	.105	thou ..	.400..	.62
Ostler ..	.358..	.104	never ..	.401..	.61
come ..	.359..	.103	an ..	.402..	.60
away ..	.360..	.102	eye ..	.403..	.59
and ..	.361..	.101	in ..	.404..	.58
be ..	.362..	.100	thy ..	.405..	.57
hang'd*	.363..	.99	head ..	.406..	.56
come ..	.364..	.98	Can't ..	.407..	.55
away ..	.365..	.97	not ..	.408..	.54
I ..	.366..	.96	hear ..	.409..	.53
have ..	.367..	.95	And ..	.410..	.52
a ..	.368..	.94	t'were ..	.411..	.51
gammon ..	.369..	.92..	not ..	.412..	.50
of ..	.370..	.91..	as ..	.413..	.49
Bacon ..	.371..	.90..	good ..	.414..	.48
and ..	.372..	.90	a ..	.415..	.47
two ..	.373..	.89	deed ..	.416..	.46
razes ..	.374..	.88	as ..	.417..	.45
of ..	.375..	.87	drink ..	.418..	.44
ginger ..	.376..	.86	to ..	.419..	.43
to ..	.377..	.85	break ..	.420..	.42
be ..	.378..	.84	the ..	.421..	.41
delivered ..	.379..	.83	pate ..	.422..	.40
as ..	.380..	.82	of ..	.423..	.39
far ..	.381..	.81	thee ..	.424..	.38

* Mark 'hang'd' 363. Collate 'Hog' 262, 101 p. t3 M. W.W. (262+101=363) 3C2—1C1 (col.)=2C2. Mark 363—99=264=Hog (2C4) p. 53 M. W. W.

I	..	425..	..	37	clock	..	444..	..	18
am	..	426..	..	36	I	..	445..	..	17
a	..	427..	..	35	think	..	446..	..	16
very	..	428..	..	34	it	..	447..	..	15
villain	..	429..	..	33	be	..	448..	..	14
come	..	430..	..	32	two	..	449..	..	13
and	..	431..	..	31	a	..	450..	..	12
be	..	432..	..	30	clock	..	451..	..	11
hanged	..	433..	..	29	I	..	452..	..	10
hast	..	434..	..	28	prethee	..	453..	..	9
no	..	435..	..	27	lend	..	454..	..	8
faith	..	436..	..	26	me	..	455..	..	7
in	..	437..	..	25	thy	..	456..	..	6
thee	..	438..	..	24	lanthorn	..	457..	..	5
Good	..	439..	..	23	to	..	458..	..	4
morrow	..	440..	..	22	see	..	459..	..	3
carriers	..	441..	..	21	my	..	460..	..	2
Whats	..	442..	..	20	gel	..	461..	..	1
a	..	443..	..	19					

GREAT CIPHER TABLE, No. 5.

Page 52 (falsely paged 54), 1st. K. H. IV., column 104, Histories.
Same number of words (362) as page 53, M. W. W.

you	..	1..	..	362	encounter	..	21..	..	342
four	..	2..	..	361	then	..	22..	..	341
shall	..	3..	..	360	they	..	23..	..	340
front	..	4..	..	359	light	..	24..	..	339
them	..	5..	..	358	on	..	25..	..	338
in	..	6..	..	357	us	..	26..	..	337
the	..	7..	..	356	But	..	27..	..	336
Narrow	..	8..	..	355	how	..	28..	..	335
lane	..	9..	..	354	many	..	29..	..	334
<i>Ned</i>	..	10..	..	353	be	..	30..	..	333
and	..	11..	..	352	of	..	31..	..	332
I	..	12..	..	351	them?	..	32..	..	331
will	..	13..	..	350	Some	..	33..	..	330
walk	..	14..	..	349	eight	..	34..	..	329
lower,	..	15..	..	348	or	..	35..	..	328
if	..	16..	..	347	ten	..	36..	..	327
they	..	17..	..	346	will	..	37..	..	326
scape	..	18..	..	345	they	..	38..	..	325
from	..	19..	..	344	not	..	39..	..	324
your	..	20..	..	343	rob	..	40..	..	323

us?	..	41..	.322	find	..	83..	.280
What	..	42..	.321	him	..	84..	.279
a	..	43..	.320	Farewell	..	85..	.278
coward	..	44..	.319	and	..	86..	.277
Sir	..	45..	.318	stand	..	87..	.276
John	..	2.. 46..	.317	fast	..	88..	.275
Paunch	..	47..	.316	Now	..	89..	.274
Indeed	..	48..	.315	cannot	..	90..	.273
I	..	49..	.314	I	..	91..	.272
am	..	50..	.313	strike	..	92..	.271
not	..	51..	.312	him	..	93..	.270
John	..	3.. 52..	.311	if	..	94..	.269
of	..	4.. 53..	.310	I	..	95..	.268
Gaunt	..	5.. 54..	.309	should	..	96..	.267
your	..	55..	.308	be	..	97.. 264.. 266	
grandfather	..	56..	.307	hang'd	..	98.. 263 *265	
but	..	57..	.306	Ned	..	99..	.264
yet	..	58..	.305	where	..	100..	.263
no	..	59..	.304	are	..	101..	.262
coward	..	60..	.303	our	..	102..	.261
Hal	..	6.. 61..	.302	disguises?	..	103..	.260
we'e'l	..	62..	.301	Here	..	104..	.259
leave	..	63..	.300	hard	..	105..	.258
that	..	64..	.299	by	..	106..	.257
to	..	65..	.298	stand	..	107..	.256
the	..	66..	.297	close	..	108..	.255
proof	..	67..	.296	Now	..	109..	.254
Sirra	..	68..	.295	my	..	110..	.253
Jack	..	69..	.294	masters	..	111..	.252
thy	..	70..	.293	happy	..	112..	.251
horse	..	71..	.292	man	..	113..	.250
stands	..	72..	.291	be	..	114..	.249
behind	..	73..	.290	his	..	115..	.248
the	..	74..	.289	dole	..	116..	.247
hedge	..	75..	.288	say	..	117..	.246
when	..	76..	.287	I	..	118..	.245
thou	..	77..	.286	every	..	119..	.244
need'st	..	78..	.285	man	..	120..	.243
him	..	79..	.284	to	..	121..	.242
there	..	80..	.283	his	..	122..	.241
thou	..	81..	.282	business	..	123..	.240
shalt	..	82..	.281	Come	..	124..	.239

* Note "hang'd," 265, agrees with "hang'd," 265, p. 222 "Resuscitatio." If we count "a-foot" and "a-while" as single words, then 263, 264 correspond to "Hang Heg," p 53, M. W. W.

neighbour ..	125..	.238	down ..	167..	.196
the ..	126..	.237	with ..	168..	.195
boy ..	127..	.236	them ..	169..	.194
shall ..	128..	.235	fleece ..	170..	.193
lead ..	129..	.234	them ..	171..	.192
our ..	130..	.233	O ..	172..	.191
horses ..	131..	.232	we ..	173..	.190
down ..	132..	.231	are ..	174..	.189
the ..	133..	.230	undone ..	175..	.188
hill ..	134..	.229	both ..	176..	.187
Wee'l ..	135..	.228	we ..	177..	.186
walk ..	136..	.227	and ..	178..	.185
a- } ..	137..	.226	ours ..	179..	.184
foot } ..	138..	137..225	for ..	180..	.183
a- } ..	139..	.224	ever ..	181..	.182
while } ..	140..	138..223	Hang ..	182..	.181
and ..	141..	.222	ye ..	183..	.180
ease ..	142..	.221	gorbellied ..	184..	.179
our ..	143..	.220	Knaves ..	185..	.178
legs ..	144..	.219	are ..	186..	.177
Stay ..	145..	.218	you ..	187..	.176
Jesu ..	146..	.217	undone ? ..	188..	.175
bless ..	147..	.216	No ..	189..	.174
us ..	148..	.215	ye ..	190..	.173
Strike ..	149..	.214	fat ..	191..	.172
down ..	150..	.213	Chuffes ..	192..	.171
with ..	151..	.212	I ..	193..	.170
them ..	152..	.211	would ..	194..	.169
cut ..	153..	.210	your ..	195..	.168
the ..	154..	.209	store ..	196..	.167
villians ..	155..	.208	were ..	197..	.166
throats ..	156..	.207	here ..	198..	.165
a ..	157..	.206	on ..	199..	.164
whorson ..	158..	.205	Bacons ..	200..	198* 163
Catapillars ..	159..	.204	on ..	201..	.162
Baeon ..	160..	158* 203	what ..	202..	.161
fed ..	161..	.202	ye ..	203..	.160
knaves ..	162..	.201	Knaves ..	204..	.159
they ..	163..	.200	young ..	205..	.158
hate ..	164..	.199	men ..	206..	.157
us ..	165..	.198	must ..	207..	.156
youth ..	166..	.197	live ..	208..	.155

* These figures, 158, 198 (2nd col.) represent the alternative count (down), “a-foot” and “a-while” being treated as single words.

you ..	.209..	.154	for ..	.254..	.109
are ..	.210..	.153	ever ..	.255..	.108
Grand ..	.211..	.152	Stand ..	.256..	.107
Jurors ..	.212..	.151	close ..	.257..	.106
are ..	.213..	.150	I ..	.258..	.105
ye ..	.214..	.149	hear ..	.259..	.104
Wee'l ..	.215..	.148	them ..	.260..	.103
jure ..	.216..	.147	coming ..	.261..	.102
ye ..	.217..	.146	Come ..	.262..	.101
i'faith ..	.218..	.145	my ..	.263..	.100
The ..	.219..	.144	masters ..	.264..	.99
thieves ..	.220..	.143	let ..	.265..	.98
have ..	.221..	.142	us ..	.266..	.97
bound ..	.222..	.141	share ..	.267..	.96
the ..	.223..	.140	and ..	.268..	.95
true ..	.224..	.139	then ..	.269..	.94
men ..	.225..	.138	to ..	.270..	.93
Now ..	.226..	.137	horse ..	.271..	.92
could ..	.227..	.136	before ..	.272..	.91
thou ..	.228..	.135	day ..	.273..	.90
and ..	.229..	.134	and ..	.274..	.89
I ..	.230..	.133	the ..	.275..	.88
rob ..	.231..	.132	Prince ..	.276..	.87
the ..	.232..	.131	and ..	.277..	.86
thieves ..	.233..	.130	Poins ..	.278..	.85
and ..	.234..	.129	be ..	.279..	.84
go ..	.235..	.128	not ..	.280..	.83
merrily ..	.236..	.127	two ..	.281..	.82
to ..	.237..	.126	arrant ..	.282..	.81
London ..	.238..	.125	cowards ..	.283..	.80
it ..	.239..	.124	there's ..	.284..	.79
would ..	.240..	.123	no ..	.285..	.78
be ..	.241..	.122	equity ..	.286..	.77
argument ..	.242..	.121	stirring ..	.287..	.76
for ..	.243..	.120	There's ..	.288..	.75
a ..	.244..	.119	no ..	.289..	.74
week ..	.245..	.118	more ..	.290..	.73
Laughter ..	.246..	.117	valour ..	.291..	.72
for ..	.247..	.116	in ..	.292..	.71
a ..	.248..	.115	that ..	.293..	.70
month ..	.249..	.114	Poins ..	.294..	.69
and ..	.250..	.113	than ..	.295..	.68
a ..	.251..	.112	in ..	.296..	.67
good ..	.252..	.111	a ..	.297..	.66
jest ..	.253..	.110	wild ..	.298..	.65

duck ..	.299..	. . 64	fellow ..	.331..	. . 32
Your ..	.300..	. . 63	for ..	.332..	. . 31
money ..	.301..	. . 62	an ..	.333..	. . 30
villains ..	.302..	. . 61	officer ..	.334..	. . 29
got ..	.303..	. . 60	Away ..	.335..	. . 28
with ..	.304..	. . 59	good ..	.336..	. . 27
much ..	.305..	. . 58	<i>Ned</i> ..	8..337..	. . 26
ease ..	.306..	. . 57	<i>Falstaff</i> ..	9..338..	. . 25
Now ..	.307..	. . 56	sweats ..	.339..	. . 24
merrily ..	.308..	. . 55	to ..	.340..	. . 23
to ..	.309..	. . 54	death ..	.341..	. . 22
horse ..	.310..	. . 53	and ..	.342..	. . 21
The ..	.311..	. . 52	lards ..	.343..	. . 20
thieves ..	.312..	. . 51	the ..	.344..	. . 19
are ..	.313..	. . 50	lean ..	.345..	. . 18
scattered ..	.314..	. . 49	earth ..	.346..	. . 17
and ..	.315..	. . 48	as ..	.347..	. . 16
possessed ..	.316..	. . 47	he ..	.348..	. . 15
with ..	.317..	. . 46	walks ..	.349..	. . 14
fear ..	.318..	. . 45	along ..	.350..	. . 13
so ..	.319..	. . 44	were't ..	.351..	. . 12
strongly ..	.320..	. . 43	not ..	.352..	. . 11
that ..	.321..	. . 42	for ..	.353..	. . 10
they ..	.322..	. . 41	laughing ..	.354..	. . 9
dare ..	.323..	. . 40	I ..	.355..	. . 8
not ..	.324..	. . 39	should ..	.356..	. . 7
meet ..	.325..	. . 38	pity ..	.357..	. . 6
each ..	.326..	. . 37	him ..	.358..	. . 5
other ..	.327..	. . 36	How ..	.359..	. . 4
each ..	.328..	. . 35	the ..	.360..	. . 3
takes ..	.329..	. . 34	rogue ..	.361..	. . 2
his ..	.330..	. . 33	roar'd ..	.362..	. . 1

GREAT CIPHER TABLE, No. 6.

Page 53 (55*) (1st K. H. IV., Scene 4, Act II.).

Col. 106 Histories.

<i>Ned</i> ..	..	..	1..137	|	come ..	..	..	3..135
prethee ..	..	..	2..136	|	out ..	..	..	4..134

* Lord Bacon was 55 years old in 1616 (when Shakespeare died *etatis* 53), and in his 56th year. It is very curious to find "*Francis*," his Christian name, introduced upon pages corresponding to his own and Shakespeare's age, 1616.

of .. .	5..133	to .. .	47.. 91
that .. .	6..132	a .. .	48.. 90
fat .. .	7..131	leash .. .	49.. 89
room .. .	8..130	of .. .	50.. 88
and .. .	9..129	Drawers .. .	51.. 87
lend .. .	10..128	and .. .	52.. 86
me .. .	11..127	can .. .	53.. 85
thy .. .	12..126	call .. .	54.. 84
hand .. .	13..125	them .. .	55.. 83
to .. .	14..124	by .. .	56.. 82
laugh .. .	15..123	their .. .	57.. 81
a .. .	16..122	names .. .	58.. 80
little. .. .	17..121	as .. .	59.. 79
Where .. .	18..120	<i>Tom</i> .. .	60.. 78
hast .. .	19..119	<i>Dick</i> .. .	61.. 77
been .. .	20..118	and* .. .	62.. 76
<i>Hall</i> .. .	21..117	<i>Francis</i> .. .	63.. 75
With .. .	22..116	They .. .	64.. 74
three .. .	23..115	take .. .	65.. 73
or .. .	24..114	it .. .	66.. 72
four .. .	25..113	already .. .	67.. 71
Logger-} .. .	26..112	upon .. .	68.. 70
heads } .. .	27..111	their .. .	69.. 69
amongst .. .	28..110	confidence .. .	70.. 68
3 .. .	29..109	that .. .	71.. 67
or .. .	30..108	though .. .	72.. 66
fourscore .. .	31..107	I .. .	73.. 65
hogsheads .. .	32..106	be .. .	74.. 64
I .. .	33..105	but .. .	75.. 63
have .. .	34..104	prince .. .	76.. 62
sounded .. .	35..103	of .. .	77.. 61
the .. .	36..102	Wales .. .	78.. 60
verie .. .	37..101	yet .. .	79.. 59
base .. .	38..100	I .. .	80.. 58
string .. .	39.. 99	am .. .	81.. 57
of .. .	40.. 98	the .. .	82.. 56
humility. .. .	41.. 97	King .. .	83.. 55
Sirra .. .	42.. 96	of .. .	84.. 54
I .. .	43.. 95	courtesy .. .	85.. 53
am .. .	44.. 94	telling .. .	86.. 52
sworn .. .	45.. 93	me .. .	87.. 51
brother .. .	46.. 92	flatly .. .	88.. 50

* Mark, upon the next table (page 168) the 62nd word down is "Name." If the hyphenated word "*Loggerheads*" counts as one word, then "*Francis*" is also 62. See, again, page 146, "*Pronouns*," 62.

I	..	..	..	89..	49	command	..	..	115..	23
am	..	..	..	90..	48	all	..	..	116..	22
no	..	..	..	91..	47	the	..	..	117..	21
proud	..	..	..	92..	46	good	..	..	118..	20
Jack	..	..	..	93..	45	lads	..	..	119..	19
like	..	..	..	94..	44	in	..	..	120..	18
<i>Falstaffe</i>	..	..	..	95..	43	East	..	..	121..	17
but	..	..	..	96..	42	Cheape	..	..	122..	16
a	..	..	..	97..	41	They	..	..	123..	15
Corinthian	..	..	..	98..	40	call	..	..	124..	14
a	..	..	..	99..	39	drinking	..	..	125..	13
lad	..	..	..	100..	38	deep	..	..	126..	12
of	..	..	..	101..	37	dying	..	..	127..	11
mettle	..	..	..	102..	36	scarlet	..	..	128..	10
a	..	..	..	103..	35	and	..	..	129..	9
good	..	..	..	104..	34	when	..	..	130..	8
boy	..	..	..	105..	33	you	..	..	131..	7
and	..	..	..	106..	32	breath	..	..	132..	6
when	..	..	..	107..	31	in	..	..	133..	5
I	..	..	..	108..	30	your	..	..	134..	4
am	..	..	..	109..	29	watering	..	..	135..	3
King	..	..	..	110..	28	then	..	..	136..	2
of	..	..	..	111..	27	they	..	..	137..	1
England	..	..	..	112..	26					
I	..	..	..	113..	25					
shall	..	..	..	114..	24					

Bottom page 53 (55), col. 106.

GREAT CIPHER TABLE, No. 7.

I. 56* (54) col. 107, 1st K. H. IV.

they	..	..	1	..	..	..	440	..	..	138
cry	..	..	2	..	..	..	439	..	..	139
hem	..	..	3	..	..	..	438	..	..	140
and	..	..	4	..	..	..	437	..	..	141
bid	..	..	5	..	..	..	436	..	..	142
you	..	..	6	..	..	..	435	..	..	143
play	..	..	7	..	..	..	434	..	..	144
it	..	..	8	..	..	..	433	..	..	145
off	..	..	9	..	..	..	432	..	..	146
To	..	..	10	..	..	..	431	..	..	147
conclude	..	..	11	..	..	..	430	..	..	148
I	..	..	12	..	..	..	429	..	..	149

* Upon this page and col. 106 (previous page) we find "Francis" introduced 22 times, exactly the double of the 11 introductions of Shakespeare's Christian name, "William," upon cols. 106, 107 (Histories), page 53 (Shakespeare's age, 1616), M. W. W.

am	..	..	13	..	..	..	428	..	..	150
so	..	..	14	..	..	..	427	..	..	151
good	..	..	15	..	..	..	426	..	..	152
a	..	..	16	..	..	..	425	..	..	153
proficient	..	..	17	..	..	..	424	..	..	154
in	..	..	18	..	..	..	423	..	..	155
one	..	..	19	..	..	..	422	..	..	156
quarter	..	..	20	..	..	..	421	..	..	157
of	..	..	21	..	..	..	420	..	..	158
an	..	..	22	..	..	..	419	..	..	159
hour	..	..	23	..	..	..	418	..	..	160
that	..	..	24	..	..	..	417	..	..	161
I	..	..	25	..	..	..	416	..	..	162
can	..	..	26	..	..	..	415	..	..	163
drink	..	..	27	..	..	..	414	..	..	164
with	..	..	28	..	..	..	413	..	..	165
any	..	..	29	..	..	..	412	..	..	166
tinker	..	..	30	..	..	..	411	..	..	167
in	..	..	31	..	..	..	410	..	..	168
his	..	..	32	..	..	..	409	..	..	169
own	..	..	33	..	..	..	408	..	..	170
language	..	..	34	..	..	..	407	..	..	171
during	..	..	35	..	..	..	406	..	..	172
my	..	..	36	..	..	..	405	..	..	173
life	..	..	37	..	..	..	404	..	..	174
I	..	..	38	..	..	..	403	..	..	175
tell	..	..	39	..	..	..	402	..	1 ..	176
thee	..	..	40	..	..	..	401	..	..	177
<i>Ned</i>	..	1 ..	41	..	31	..	400	..	7 ..	178
thou	..	..	42	..	..	..	399	..	..	179
hast	..	..	43	..	..	..	398	..	..	180
lost	..	..	44	..	..	..	397	..	..	181
much	..	..	45	..	..	..	396	..	..	182
honour	..	..	46	..	..	..	395	..	..	183
that	..	..	47	..	..	..	394	..	..	184
thou	..	..	48	..	..	..	393	..	..	185
were't	..	..	49	..	..	..	392	..	..	186
not	..	..	50	..	..	..	391	..	..	187
with	..	..	51	..	..	..	390	..	..	188
me	..	..	52	..	..	..	389	..	..	189
in	..	..	53	..	..	..	388	..	..	190
this	..	..	54	..	..	..	387	..	..	191
action	..	..	55	..	..	..	386	..	..	192
but	..	..	56	..	..	..	385	..	..	193
Sweet	..	..	57	..	..	..	384	..	..	194

<i>Ned</i>	..	2	..	58	..	30	..	..	383	..	. 8	..	195
to	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	382	..	..	..	196
sweeten	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	381	..	..	..	197
which	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	380	..	..	..	198
name*	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	379	..	..	..	199
of	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	378	..	..	..	200
<i>Ned</i>	..	3	..	64	..	29	..	..	377	..	9	..	201
I	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	376	..	..	..	202
give	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	375	..	..	..	203
thee	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	374	..	..	..	204
this	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	373	..	..	..	205
pennyworth	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	372	..	..	..	206
of	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	371	..	..	..	207
sugar	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	370	..	..	..	208
clapt	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	369	..	..	..	209
even	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	368	..	..	..	210
now	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	367	..	..	..	211
into	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	366	..	..	..	212
my	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	213
hand	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	364	..	..	..	214
by	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	363	..	..	..	215
an	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	362	..	..	..	216
under	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	361	..	..	..	217
skinker	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	360	..	..	..	218
one	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	359	..	..	..	219
that	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	358	..	..	..	220
never	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	357	..	..	..	221
spake	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	356	..	..	..	222
other	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	355	..	..	..	223
English	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	354	..	..	..	224
in ..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	353	..	..	..	225
his ..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	352	..	..	..	226
life	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	351	..	..	..	227
than	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	350	..	..	..	228
<i>eight</i>	..	4	..	92	..	..	28	..	349	..	10	..	229
<i>shillings</i>	..	5	..	93	..	..	27	..	348	..	11	..	230
<i>and</i>	..	6	..	94	..	..	26	..	347	..	12	..	231
<i>six</i>	..	7	..	95	..	..	25	..	346	..	13	..	232
<i>pence</i>	..	8	..	96	..	..	24	..	345	..	14	..	233
and	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	344	..	..	..	234
<i>you</i>	..	9	..	98	..	..	23	..	343	..	15	..	235
<i>are</i>	..	10	..	99	..	..	22	..	342	..	16	..	236
<i>welcome</i>	..	11	..	100	..	..	21	..	341	..	17	..	237
with	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	340	..	..	..	238

* See, also, col. 107, Comedies, "Pronouns," 62.

this ..	.. 102 ..	..	.. 339 ..	..	.. 239
shrill ..	.. 103 ..	..	.. 338 ..	..	.. 240
addition ..	.. 104 ..	..	.. 337 ..	..	.. 241
<i>Anon</i> ..	12 .. 105 ..	.. 20 ..	.. 336 ..	18 ..	.. 242
<i>Anon</i> ..	13 .. 106 ..	.. 19 ..	.. 335 ..	19 ..	.. 243
<i>Sir</i> ..	14 .. 107 ..	.. 18 ..	.. 334 ..	20 ..	.. 244
<i>score</i> ..	15 .. 108 ..	.. 17 ..	.. 333 ..	21 ..	.. 245
<i>a</i> ..	16 .. 109 ..	.. 16 ..	.. 332 ..	22 ..	.. 246
<i>pint</i> ..	17 .. 110 ..	.. 15 ..	.. 331 ..	23 ..	.. 247
<i>of</i> ..	18 .. 111 ..	.. 14 ..	.. 330 ..	24 ..	.. 248
<i>bastard</i> ..	19 .. 112 ..	.. 13 ..	.. 329 ..	25 ..	.. 249
<i>in</i> ..	20 .. 113 ..	.. 12 ..	.. 328 ..	26 ..	.. 250
<i>the</i> ..	21 .. 114 ..	.. 11 ..	.. 327 ..	27 ..	.. 251
<i>half</i> ..	22 .. 115 ..	.. 10 ..	.. 326 ..	28 ..	.. 252
<i>moon</i> ..	23 .. 116 ..	.. 9 ..	.. 325 ..	29 ..	.. 253
or ..	.. 117 ..	..	.. 324 ..		.. 254
so ..	.. 118 ..	..	.. 323 ..		.. 255
But ..	.. 119 ..	..	.. 322 ..		.. 256
<i>Ned</i> ..	24 .. 120 ..	.. 8 ..	.. 321 ..	30 ..	.. 257
to ..	.. 121 ..	..	.. 320 ..		.. 258
drive ..	.. 122 ..	..	.. 319 ..		.. 259
away ..	.. 123 ..	..	.. 318 ..		.. 260
time ..	.. 124 ..	..	.. 317 ..		.. 261
till ..	.. 125 ..	..	.. 316 ..		.. 262
<i>Falstaff</i> ..	25 .. 126 ..	.. 7 ..	.. 315 ..	31 ..	.. 263
come ..	.. 127 ..	..	.. 314 ..		.. 264
I ..	.. 128 ..	..	.. 313 ..		.. 265
prethee ..	.. 129 ..	..	.. 312 ..		.. 266
do ..	.. 130 ..	..	.. 311 ..		.. 267
thou ..	.. 131 ..	..	.. 310 ..		.. 268
stand ..	.. 132 ..	..	.. 309 ..		.. 269
in ..	.. 133 ..	..	.. 308 ..		.. 270
some ..	.. 134 ..	..	.. 307 ..		.. 271
by- }	.. 135 ..	..	.. 306 ..		.. 272
room }	.. 136 ..	..	.. 305 ..		.. 273
while ..	.. 137 ..	..	.. 304 ..		.. 274
I ..	.. 138 ..	..	.. 303 ..		.. 275
question ..	.. 139 ..	..	.. 302 ..		.. 276
my ..	.. 140 ..	..	.. 301 ..		.. 277
puny ..	.. 141 ..	..	.. 300 ..		.. 278
drawer ..	.. 142 ..	..	.. 299 ..		.. 279
to ..	.. 143 ..	..	.. 298 ..		.. 280
what ..	.. 144 ..	..	.. 297 ..		.. 281
end ..	.. 145 ..	..	.. 296 ..		.. 282
he ..	.. 146 ..	..	.. 295 ..		.. 283

gave	..	..	147	..	..	..	294	..	..	284
me	..	..	148	..	..	..	293	..	..	285
the	..	..	149	..	..	..	292	..	..	286
sugar	..	..	150	..	..	..	291	..	..	287
and	..	..	151	..	..	..	290	..	..	288
do	..	..	152	..	..	..	289	..	..	289
never	..	..	153	..	..	..	288	..	..	290
leave	..	..	154	..	..	..	287	..	..	291
calling	..	..	155	..	..	..	286	..	..	292
<i>Francis</i>	..	26	..	156	6	..	285	..	32	..	293
that	..	..	157	..	..	..	284	..	..	294
his	..	..	158	..	..	..	283	..	..	295
tale	..	..	159	..	..	..	282	..	..	296
to	..	..	160	..	..	..	281	..	..	297
me	..	..	161	..	..	..	280	..	..	298
may	..	..	162	..	..	..	279	..	..	299
be	..	..	163	..	..	..	278	..	..	300
nothing	..	..	164	..	..	..	277	..	..	301
but	..	..	165	..	..	..	276	..	..	302
anon	..	..	166	..	..	..	275	..	..	303
Step	..	..	167	..	..	..	274	..	..	304
aside	..	..	168	..	..	..	273	..	..	305
and	..	..	169	..	..	..	272	..	..	306
lle	..	..	170	..	..	..	271	..	..	307
show	..	..	171	..	..	..	270	..	..	308
thee	..	..	172	..	..	..	269	..	..	309
a	..	..	173	..	..	..	268	..	..	310
precedent	..	..	174	..	..	..	267	..	..	311
<i>Francis</i>	..	27	..	175	5	..	266	..	33	..	312
thou	..	..	176	..	..	..	265	..	..	313
art	..	..	177	..	..	..	264	..	..	314
perfect	..	..	178	..	..	..	263	..	..	315
<i>Francis*</i>	..	28	..	179	4	..	262	..	34	..	316
Anon	..	..	180	..	..	..	261	..	..	317
Anon	..	..	181	..	..	..	260	..	..	318
Sir	..	..	182	..	..	..	259	..	..	319
look	..	..	183	..	..	..	258	..	..	320
down	..	..	184	..	..	..	257	..	..	321
into	..	..	185	..	..	..	256	..	..	322
the	..	..	186	..	..	..	255	..	..	323
Pomgarnet	..	..	187	..	..	..	254	..	..	324
<i>Ralfe</i>	..	29	..	188	3	..	253	..	35	..	325
come	..	..	189	..	..	..	252	..	..	326

* Note, if we add the col. No. 107 to 262, 263, 264, we get 369, 370, 371, or "Gammon of Bacon," against "Hog Hang Hog," 262, 263, 264, p. 53, M. W. W.

hither	..	190	..	..	251	..	..	327
<i>Francis*</i>	..	30	..	191	..	..	250	..
my	..	..	192	..	..	249	..	..
Lord	..	..	193	..	..	248	..	..
how	..	..	194	..	..	247	..	..
long	..	..	195	..	..	246	..	..
hast	..	..	196	..	..	245	..	..
thou	..	..	197	..	..	244	..	..
to	..	..	198	..	..	243	..	..
serve	..	..	199	..	..	242	..	..
<i>Francis?</i>	..	..	200	..	..	241	..	..
Forsooth	..	..	201	..	..	240	..	..
five	..	..	202	..	..	239	..	..
years	..	..	203	..	..	238	..	..
and	..	..	204	..	..	237	..	..
as	..	..	205	..	..	236	..	..
much	..	..	206	..	..	235	..	..
as	..	..	207	..	..	234	..	..
to—	..	..	208	..	..	233	..	..
<i>Francis</i>	..	..	209	..	..	232	..	..
Anon	..	..	210	..	..	231	..	..
Anon	..	..	211	..	..	230	..	..
Sir	..	..	212	..	..	229	..	..
Five	..	..	213	..	..	228	..	..
years	..	..	214	..	..	227	..	..
Berlady	..	..	215	..	..	226	..	..
a	..	..	216	..	..	225	..	..
long	..	..	217	..	..	224	..	..
lease	..	..	218	..	..	223	..	..
for	..	..	219	..	..	222	..	..
the	..	..	220	..	..	221	..	..
clinking	..	..	221	..	..	220	..	..
of	..	..	222	..	..	219	..	..
pewter	..	..	223	..	..	218	..	..
but	..	..	224	..	..	217	..	..
<i>Francis†</i>	..	..	225	..	..	216	..	..
darest	..	..	226	..	..	215	..	..
thou	..	..	227	..	..	214	..	..
be	..	..	228	..	..	213	..	..
so	..	..	229	..	..	212	..	..
valiant	..	..	230	..	..	211	..	..

* This "*Francis*" gives back the figures against "*Nicholas*," p. 228 "Resuscitatio." Thus col. No. 107 + 36 = 143; 250 — 107 = 143, proving cipher by these results.

† Mark, this "*Francis*," 225, agrees with "*Name*," 225, p. 223 "Resuscitatio," and and "*Pronoun*," 225, p. 53, M. W. W.

APPENDIX.

as	..	..	231	..	..	210	..	..	368
to	..	..	232	..	..	209	..	..	369
play	..	..	233	..	..	208	..	..	370
the	..	..	234	..	..	207	..	..	371
coward	..	..	235	..	..	206	..	..	372
with	..	..	236	..	..	205	..	..	373
thy	..	..	237	..	..	204	..	..	374
indenture	..	..	238	..	..	203	..	..	375
and	..	..	239	..	..	202	..	..	376
show	..	..	240	..	..	201	..	..	377
it	..	..	241	..	..	200	..	..	378
a	..	..	242	..	..	199	..	..	379
fair	..	..	243	..	..	198	..	..	380
paire	..	..	244	..	..	197	..	..	381
of	..	..	245	..	..	196	..	..	382
heels	..	..	246	..	..	195	..	..	383
and	..	..	247	..	..	194	..	..	384
run	..	..	248	..	..	193	..	..	385
from	..	..	249	..	..	192	..	..	386
it?	..	..	250	..	..	191	..	..	387
O	..	..	251	..	..	190	..	..	388
Lord	..	..	252	..	..	189	..	..	389
Sir	..	..	253	..	..	188	..	..	390
Ile	..	..	254	..	..	187	..	..	391
be	..	..	255	..	..	186	..	..	392
sworn	..	..	256	..	..	185	..	..	393
upon	..	..	257	..	..	184	..	..	394
all	..	..	258	..	..	183	..	..	395
the	..	..	259	..	..	182	..	..	396
books	..	..	260	..	..	181	..	..	397
in	..	..	261	..	..	180	..	..	398
England	..	..	262	..	..	179	..	..	399
I	..	..	263	..	..	178	..	..	400
could	..	..	264	..	..	177	..	..	401
find	..	..	265	..	..	176	..	..	402
in	..	..	266	..	..	175	..	..	403
my	..	..	267	..	..	174	..	..	404
heart	..	..	268	..	..	173	..	..	405
Francis*	..	..	269	..	..	172	..	..	406
Anon	..	..	270	..	..	171	..	..	407
Anon	..	..	271	..	..	170	..	..	408
Sir	..	..	272	..	..	169	..	..	409
How	..	..	273	..	..	168	..	..	410

* Mark, this "Francis," 269, is in direct sequence to "Bacon," 268, p. 53, M. W. W.

old	..	..	274	..	..	..	167	..	..	411
art	..	..	275	..	..	..	166	..	..	412
thou	..	..	276	..	..	..	165	..	..	413
Francis?	..	31	277	164	1	37	..	414
Let	..	..	278	..	..	..	163	..	..	415
me	..	..	279	..	..	..	162	..	..	416
see	..	..	280	..	..	..	161	..	..	417
about	..	..	281	..	..	..	160	..	..	418
Michaelmas	..	..	282	..	..	..	159	..	..	419
next	..	..	283	..	..	..	158	..	..	420
I	..	..	284	..	..	..	157	..	..	421
shall	..	..	285	..	..	..	156	..	..	422
be —	..	..	286	..	..	..	155	..	..	423
Francis	..	..	287	..	..	..	154	..	..	424
Anon	..	..	288	..	..	..	153	..	..	425
Sir	..	..	289	..	..	..	152	..	..	426
pray	..	..	290	..	..	..	151	..	..	427
you	..	..	291	..	..	..	150	..	..	428
stay	..	..	292	..	..	..	149	..	..	429
a	..	..	293	..	..	..	148	..	..	430
little	..	..	294	..	..	..	147	..	..	431
my	..	..	295	..	..	..	146	..	..	432
Lord	..	..	296	..	..	..	145	..	..	433
Nay	..	..	297	..	..	..	144	..	..	434
but	..	..	298	..	..	..	143	..	..	435
hark	..	..	299	..	..	..	142	..	..	436
you	..	..	300	..	..	..	141	..	..	437
Francis	..	..	301	..	..	..	140	..	..	438
for	..	..	302	..	..	..	139	..	..	439
the	..	..	303	..	..	..	138	..	..	440
sugar	..	..	304	..	..	..	137	..	..	441
thou	..	..	305	..	..	..	136	..	..	442
gavest	..	..	306	..	..	..	135	..	..	443
me	..	..	307	..	..	..	134	..	..	444
'twas	..	..	308	..	..	..	133	..	..	445
a	..	..	309	..	..	..	132	..	..	446
pennyworth	..	..	310	..	..	..	131	..	..	447
was't	..	..	311	..	..	..	130	..	..	448
not?	..	..	312	..	..	..	129	..	..	449
O	..	..	313	..	..	..	128	..	..	450
Lord	..	..	314	..	..	..	127	..	..	451
Sir	..	..	315	..	..	..	126	..	..	452
I	..	..	316	..	..	..	125	..	..	453
would	..	..	317	..	..	..	124	..	..	454
it	..	..	318	..	..	..	123	..	..	455

APPENDIX.

had	..	..	319	..	..	122	..	..	..	456
been	..	..	320	..	..	121	..	..	..	457
two	..	..	321	..	..	120	..	..	..	458
I	..	..	322	..	..	119	..	..	..	459
will	..	..	323	..	..	118	..	..	..	460
give	..	..	324	..	..	117	..	..	..	461
thee	..	..	325	..	..	116	..	..	..	462
for	..	..	326	..	..	115	..	..	..	463
it	..	..	327	..	..	114	..	..	..	464
a	..	..	328	..	..	113	..	..	..	465
thousand	..	..	329	..	..	112	..	..	..	466
pound.	..	..	330	..	..	111	..	..	..	467
Ask	..	..	331	..	..	110	..	..	..	468
me	..	..	332	..	..	109	..	..	..	469
when	..	..	333	..	..	108	..	..	..	470
thou	..	..	334	..	..	107	..	..	..	471
will't	..	..	335	..	..	106	..	..	..	472
and	..	..	336	..	..	105	..	..	..	473
thou	..	..	337	..	..	104	..	..	..	474
shall't	..	..	338	..	..	103	..	..	..	475
have	..	..	339	..	..	102	..	..	..	476
it	..	..	340	..	..	101	..	..	..	477
Francis	..	..	341	..	..	100	..	..	..	*478
Anon	..	..	342	..	..	99	..	..	..	479
Anon	..	..	343	..	..	98	..	..	..	480
Anon	..	..	344	..	..	97	..	..	..	481
Francis?	..	..	345	..	..	96	..	..	..	482
No	..	..	346	..	..	95	..	..	..	483
Francis	..	..	347	..	..	94	..	..	..	484
but	..	..	348	..	..	93	..	..	..	485
to	..	..	349	..	..	92	..	..	..	486
morrow	..	..	350	..	..	91	..	..	..	487
Francis	..	..	351	..	..	90	..	..	..	488
or	..	..	352	..	..	89	..	..	..	489
Francis	..	..	353	..	..	88	..	..	..	490
on	..	..	354	..	..	87	..	..	..	491
thursday	..	..	355	..	..	86	..	..	..	492
or	..	..	356	..	..	85	..	..	..	493
indeed	..	..	357	..	..	84	..	..	..	494
Francis	..	..	358	..	..	83	..	..	..	495
when	..	..	359	..	..	82	..	..	..	496
thon	..	..	360	..	..	81	..	..	..	497

* Deduct the col. No. 107 from 478 = 371, which is "Bacon" (371), p. 53, 1st K. H. IV., giving us "Francis Bacon"! Mark, 478, 477, with 107 (col. No.), stand against "Nicholas Bacon," p. 223 "Resuscitatio."

will't	..	..	361	..	..	80	..	..	..	498
But	..	..	362	..	..	79	..	..	..	499
Francis	..	..	363	..	..	78	..	..	..	500
my	..	..	364	..	..	77	..	..	..	501
Lord	..	..	365	..	..	76	..	..	..	502
Will't	..	..	366	..	..	75	..	..	..	503
thou	..	..	367	..	..	74	..	..	..	504
rob	..	..	368	..	..	73	..	..	..	505
this	..	..	369	..	..	72	..	..	..	506
leathern	..	..	370	..	..	71	..	..	..	507
jerkin	..	..	371	..	..	70	..	..	..	508
Christal	..	..	372	..	..	69	..	..	..	509
button	..	..	373	..	..	68	..	..	..	510
Not-	..	..	374	..	..	67	..	..	..	511
pated	..	..	375	..	..	66	..	..	..	512
Agate	..	..	376	..	..	65	..	..	..	513
ring	..	..	377	..	..	64	..	..	..	514
Puke	..	..	378	..	..	63	..	..	..	515
stocking	..	..	379	..	..	62	..	..	..	516
Caddice	..	..	380	..	..	61	..	..	..	517
garter	..	..	381	..	..	60	..	..	..	518
Smooth	..	..	382	..	..	59	..	..	..	519
tongue	..	..	383	..	..	58	..	..	..	520
Spanish	..	..	384	..	..	57	..	..	..	521
pouch	..	..	385	..	..	56	..	..	..	522
O	..	..	386	..	..	55	..	..	..	523
Lord	..	..	387	..	..	54	..	..	..	524
Sir	..	..	388	..	..	53	..	..	..	525
who	..	..	389	..	..	52	..	..	..	526
do	..	..	390	..	..	51	..	..	..	527
you	..	..	391	..	..	50	..	..	..	528
mean?	..	..	392	..	..	49	..	..	..	529
Why	..	..	393	..	..	48	..	..	..	530
then	..	..	394	..	..	47	..	..	..	531
your	..	..	395	..	..	46	..	..	..	532
browne	..	..	396	..	..	45	..	..	..	533
bastard	..	..	397	..	..	44	..	..	..	534
is	..	..	398	..	..	43	..	..	..	535
your	..	..	399	..	..	42	..	..	..	536
only	..	..	400	..	..	41	..	..	..	537
drink	..	..	401	..	..	40	..	..	..	538
for	..	..	402	..	..	39	..	..	..	539
looke	..	..	403	..	..	38	..	..	..	540
you	..	..	404	..	..	37	..	..	..	541
Francis	..	..	405	..	..	36	..	..	..	542

your	..	..	406	..	..	35	..	..	..	543
white	..	..	407	..	..	34	..	..	..	544
canvass	..	..	408	..	..	33	..	..	..	545
doublet	..	..	409	..	..	32	..	..	..	546
will	..	..	410	..	..	31	..	..	..	547
sully	..	..	411	..	..	30	..	..	..	548
In	..	..	412	..	..	29	..	..	..	549
Barbary	..	..	413	..	..	28	..	..	..	550
Sir	..	..	414	..	..	27	..	..	..	551
it	..	..	415	..	..	26	..	..	..	552
cannot	..	..	416	..	..	25	..	..	..	553
come	..	..	417	..	..	24	..	..	..	554
to	..	..	418	..	..	23	..	..	..	555
so	..	..	419	..	..	22	..	..	..	556
much	..	..	420	..	..	21	..	..	..	557
what	..	..	421	..	..	20	..	..	..	558
Sir	..	..	422	..	..	19	..	..	..	559
Francis	..	..	423	..	..	18	..	..	..	560
Away	..	..	424	..	..	17	..	..	..	561
you	..	..	425	..	..	16	..	..	..	562
rogue	..	..	426	..	..	15	..	..	..	563
dost	..	..	427	..	..	14	..	..	..	564
thou	..	..	428	..	..	13	..	..	..	565
hear	..	..	429	..	..	12	..	..	..	566
them	..	..	430	..	..	11	..	..	..	567
call?	..	..	431	..	..	10	..	..	..	568
What	..	..	432	..	..	9	..	..	..	569
standst	..	..	433	..	..	8	..	..	..	570
thou	..	..	434	..	..	7	..	..	..	571
still	..	..	435	..	..	6	..	..	..	572
and	..	..	436	..	..	5	..	..	..	573
hearst	..	..	437	..	..	4	..	..	..	574
such	..	..	438	..	..	3	..	..	..	575
a*	..	..	439	..	..	2	..	..	..	576
cal—	..	..	440	..	..	1	..	..	..	577

GREAT CIPHER TABLE, No. 8.

Page 50, 1st K. H. IV., falsely paged 52, 99 col. Histories.

But	..	..	1..	..	487	|	pray	..	..	4..	..484
soft	..	..	2..	..	486	|	you	..	..	5..	..483
I	..	..	3..	..	485	|	did	..	..	6..	..482

* If we subtract the col. No. 107 from 439 we get 332, which is the exact number of words of the second scene, Act iv., upon col. 107, Comedies. It is open to question whether a fraction of a word like "cal" counts at all. (See page 154.)

King ..	7..	.481	the ..	52..	.436
<i>Richard</i> 1..	8..	.480	head ..	53..	.435
then ..	9..	.479	of ..	54..	.434
Proclaim ..	10..	.478	this ..	55..	.433
my ..	11..	.477	forgetful ..	56..	.432
brother ..	12..	.476	man ..	57..	.431
<i>Mortimer</i> 2..	13..	.475	and ..	58..	.430
Heir ..	14..	.474	for ..	59..	.429
to ..	15..	.473	his ..	60..	.428
the ..	16..	.472	sake ..	61..	.427
crown? ..	17..	.471	wore ..	62..	.426
He ..	18..	.470	the ..	63..	.425
did ..	19..	.469	detested ..	64..	.424
my ..	20..	.468	blot ..	65..	.423
self ..	21..	.467	of ..	66..	.422
did ..	22..	.466	murtherous ..	67..	.421
hear ..	23..	.465	subornation? ..	68..	.420
it. ..	24..	.464	Shall ..	69..	.419
Nay ..	25..	.463	it ..	70..	.418
then ..	26..	.462	be ..	71..	.417
I ..	27..	.461	that ..	72..	.416
cannot ..	28..	.460	you ..	73..	.415
blame ..	29..	.459	a ..	74..	.414
his ..	30..	.458	world ..	75..	.413
<i>cousin</i> ..	31..	.457	of ..	76..	.412
<i>King</i> ..	32..	.456	curses ..	77..	.411
that ..	33..	.455	undergo ..	78..	.410
wish'd ..	34..	.454	Being ..	79..	.409
him ..	35..	.453	the ..	80..	.408
on ..	36..	.452	agents ..	81..	.407
the ..	37..	.451	or ..	82..	.406
barren ..	38..	.450	base ..	83..	.405
mountains ..	39..	.449	second ..	84..	.404
starv'd ..	40..	.448	means ..	85..	.403
But ..	41..	.447	the ..	86..	.402
shall ..	42..	.446	Cords, ..	87..	.401
it ..	43..	.445	the ..	88..	.400
be ..	44..	.444	ladder ..	89..	.399
that ..	45..	.443	or ..	90..	.398
you ..	46..	.442	the ..	91..	.397
that ..	47..	.441	Hangman ..	92..	.396
set ..	48..	.440	rather ..	93..	.395
the ..	49..	.439	O ..	94..	.394
crown ..	50..	.438	pardon ..	95..	.393
upon ..	51..	.437	if ..	96..	.392

that	..	..	97..	..	391	them	..	..	142..	..	346
I	..	..	98..	..	390	both	..	..	143..	..	345
descend	..	..	99..	..	389	in	..	..	144..	..	344
so	..	..	100..	..	388	an	..	..	145..	..	343
low	..	..	101..	..	387	unjust	..	..	146..	..	342
to	..	..	102..	..	386	behalf	..	..	147..	..	341
show	..	..	103..	..	385	As	..	..	148..	..	340
the	..	..	104..	..	384	both	..	..	149..	..	339
line	..	..	105..	..	383	of	..	..	150..	..	338
and	..	..	106..	..	382	you	..	..	151..	..	337
the	..	..	107..	..	381	God	..	..	152..	..	336
predicament	..	..	108..	..	380	pardon	..	..	153..	..	335
wherein	..	..	109..	..	379	it	..	..	154..	..	334
you	..	..	110..	..	378	hath	..	..	155..	..	333
range	..	..	111..	..	377	done	..	..	156..	..	332
under	..	..	112..	..	376	to	..	..	157..	..	331
this	..	..	113..	..	375	put	..	..	158..	..	330
subtle	..	..	114..	..	374	down	..	..	159..	..	329
King	..	..	115..	..	373	<i>Richard</i>	..	3..	160..	..	328
Shall	..	..	116..	..	372	that	..	..	161..	..	327
it	..	..	117..	..	371	sweet	..	..	162..	..	326
for	..	..	118..	..	370	lovely	..	..	163..	..	325
shame	..	..	119..	..	369	rose	..	..	164..	..	324
be	..	..	120..	..	368	and	..	..	165..	..	323
spoken	..	..	121..	..	367	plant	..	..	166..	..	322
in	..	..	122..	..	366	this	..	..	167..	..	321
these	..	..	123..	..	365	thorn	..	..	168..	..	320
days	..	..	124..	..	364	this	..	..	169..	..	319
or	..	..	125..	..	363	canker	..	..	170..	..	318
fill	..	..	126..	..	362	<i>Bolingbroke</i>	4..	171..	..	317	
up	..	..	127..	..	361	And	..	..	172..	..	316
chronicles	..	..	128..	..	360	shall	..	..	173..	..	315
in	..	..	129..	..	359	it	..	..	174..	..	314
time	..	..	130..	..	358	in	..	..	175..	..	313
to	..	..	131..	..	357	more	..	..	176..	..	312
come	..	..	132..	..	356	shame	..	..	177..	..	311
that	..	..	133..	..	355	be	..	..	178..	..	310
men	..	..	134..	..	354	further	..	..	179..	..	309
of	..	..	135..	..	353	spoken	..	..	180..	..	308
your	..	..	136..	..	352	that	..	..	181..	..	307
nobility	..	..	137..	..	351	you	..	..	182..	..	306
and	..	..	138..	..	350	are	..	..	183..	..	305
power	..	..	139..	..	349	fool'd	..	..	184..	..	304
did	..	..	140..	..	348	discarded	..	..	185..	..	303
gage	..	..	141..	..	347	and	..	..	186..	..	302

shook ..	.187..	.301	day ..	.232..	.256
off ..	.188..	.300	and ..	.233..	.255
by ..	.189..	.299	night ..	.234..	.254
him ..	.190..	.298	to ..	.235..	.253
for ..	.191..	.297	answer ..	.236..	.252
whom ..	.192..	.296	all ..	.237..	.251
these ..	.193..	.295	the ..	.238..	.250
shames ..	.194..	.294	debt ..	.239..	.249
ye ..	.195..	.293	he ..	.240..	.248
underwent ..	.196..	.292	owes ..	.241..	.247
No ..	.197..	.291	unto ..	.242..	.246
yet ..	.198..	.290	you ..	.243..	.245
time ..	.199..	.289	even ..	.244..	.244
serves ..	.200..	.288	with ..	.245..	.243
wherein ..	.201..	.287	the ..	.246..	.242
you ..	.202..	.286	bloody ..	.247..	.241
may ..	.203..	.285	payment ..	.248..	.240
redeem ..	.204..	.284	of ..	.249..	.239
your ..	.205..	.283	your ..	.250..	.238
banish'd ..	.206..	.282	deaths ..	.251..	.237
honours ..	.207..	.281	Therefore ..	.252..	.236
and ..	.208..	.280	I ..	.253..	.235
restore ..	.209..	.279	say—— ..	.254..	.234
your ..	.210..	.278	Peace ..	.255..	.233
selves ..	.211..	.277	Cousin ..	.256..	.232
into ..	.212..	.276	say ..	.257..	.231
the ..	.213..	.275	no ..	.258..	.230
good ..	.214..	.274	more ..	.259..	.229
thoughts ..	.215..	.273	and ..	.260..	.228
of ..	.216..	.272	now ..	.261..	.227
the ..	.217..	.271	I ..	.262..	.226
world ..	.218..	.270	will ..	.263..	.225
again ..	.219..	.269	unclasp ..	.264..	.224
Revenge ..	.220..	.268	a ..	.265..	.223
the ..	.221..	.267	Secret ..	.266..	.222
gearing ..	.222..	.266	Book ..	.267..	.221
and ..	.223..	.265	And ..	.268..	.220
disdain'd ..	.224..	.264	to ..	.269..	.219
contempt ..	.225..	.263	your ..	.270..	.218
of ..	.226..	.262	quick ..	.271..	.217
this ..	.227..	.261	conceiving ..	.272..	.216
proud ..	.228..	.260	discontents, ..	.273..	.215
King ..	.229..	.259	Ile ..	.274..	.214
who ..	.230..	.258	read ..	.275..	.213
studies ..	.231..	.257	you ..	.276..	.212

matter ..	.277..	.211	Honor ..	.322..	.166
deep ..	.278..	.210	Cross ..	.323..	.165
and ..	.279..	.209	it ..	.324..	.164
dangerous ..	.280..	.208	from ..	.325..	.163
as ..	.281..	.207	the ..	.326..	.162
full ..	.282..	.206	North ..	.327..	.161
of ..	.283..	.205	to ..	.328..	.160
peril ..	.284..	.204	South ..	.329..	.159
and ..	.285..	.203	And ..	.330..	.158
adventurous ..	.286..	.202	let ..	.331..	.157
spirit ..	.287..	.201	them ..	.332..	.156
as ..	.288..	.200	grapple ..	.333..	.155
to ..	.289..	.199	the ..	.334..	.154
o'er- { ..	.290..	.198	blood ..	.335..	.153
walk { ..	.291..	.197	more ..	.336..	.152
a ..	.292..	.196	stirs ..	.337..	.151
current ..	.293..	.195	to ..	.338..	.150
roaring ..	.294..	.194	rouse ..	.339..	.149
loud ..	.295..	.193	a ..	.340..	.148
on ..	.296..	.192	Lion ..	.341..	.147
the ..	.297..	.191	then ..	.342..	.146
unstedfast ..	.298..	.190	to ..	.343..	.145
footing ..	.299..	.189	start ..	.344..	.144
of ..	.300..	.188	a ..	.345..	.143
a ..	.301..	.187	hare ..	.346..	.142
speare.—	.302..	.186	Imagination ..	.347..	.141
If ..	.303..	.185	of ..	.348..	.140
he ..	.304..	.184	some ..	.349..	.139
fall ..	.305..	.183	great ..	.350..	.138
in ..	.306..	.182	exploit ..	.351..	.137
good ..	.307..	.181	drives ..	.352..	.136
night ..	.308..	.180	him ..	.353..	.135
or ..	.309..	.179	beyond ..	.354..	.134
sink ..	.310..	.178	the ..	.355..	.133
or ..	.311..	.177	bounds ..	.356..	.132
swim ..	.312..	.176	of ..	.357..	.131
Send ..	.313..	.175	patience ..	.358..	.130
danger ..	.314..	.174	By ..	.359..	.129
from ..	.315..	.173	heaven ..	.360..	.128
the ..	.316..	.172	me ..	.361..	.127
East ..	.317..	.171	thinks ..	.362..	.126
unto ..	.318..	.170	it ..	.363..	.125
the ..	.319..	.169	were ..	.364..	.124
West ..	.320..	.168	an ..	.365..	.123
So ..	.321..	.167	easy ..	.366..	.122

leap ..	.367..	.121	Co- } ..	.411..	.77
to ..	.368..	.120	rival } ..	.412..	.76
pluck ..	.369..	.119	all ..	.413..	.75
bright ..	.370..	.118	her ..	.414..	.74
honor ..	.371..	.117	dignities ..	.415..	.73
from ..	.372..	.116	But ..	.416..	.72
the ..	.373..	.115	out ..	.417..	.71
pale ..	.374..	.114	upon ..	.418..	.70
fac'd ..	.375..	.113	this ..	.419..	.69
moon ..	.376..	.112	half ..	.420..	.68
Or ..	.377..	.111	fac'd ..	.421..	.67
dive ..	.378..	.110	fellowship ..	.422..	.66
into ..	.379..	.109	He ..	.423..	.65
the ..	.380..	.108	apprehends ..	.424..	.64
bottom ..	.381..	.107	a ..	.425..	.63
of ..	.382..	.106	world ..	.426..	.62
the ..	.383..	.105	of ..	.427..	.61
deep ..	.384..	.104	figures ..	.428..	.60
where ..	.385..	.103	here ..	.429..	.59
Fathom ..	.386..	.102	But ..	.430..	.58
line ..	.387..	.101	not ..	.431..	.57
could ..	.388..	.100	the ..	.432..	.56
never ..	.389..	.99	form ..	.433..	.55
touch ..	.390..	.98	of ..	.434..	.54
the ..	.391..	.97	what ..	.435..	.53
ground ..	.392..	.96	he ..	.436..	.52
And ..	.393..	.95	should ..	.437..	.51
pluck ..	.394..	.94	attend ..	.438..	.50
up ..	.395..	.93	Good ..	.439..	.49
drowned ..	.396..	.92	Cousin ..	.440..	.48
honor ..	.397..	.91	give ..	.441..	.47
by ..	.398..	.90	me ..	.442..	.46
the ..	.399..	.89	audience ..	.443..	.45
Loeks ..	.400..	.88	for ..	.444..	.44
So ..	.401..	.87	a- } ..	.445..	.43
he ..	.402..	.86	while } ..	.446..	.42
that ..	.403..	.84	and ..	.447..	.41
doth ..	.404..	.85	list ..	.448..	.40
redeem ..	.405..	.83	to ..	.449..	.39
her ..	.406..	.82	me ..	.450..	.38
thence ..	.407..	.81	I ..	.451..	.37
might ..	.408..	.80	cry ..	.452..	.36
wear ..	.409..	.79	you ..	.453..	.35
without ..	.410..	.78	mercy ..	.454..	.34

those	..	.455..	..	33	have	..	.472..	..	16
same	..	.456..	..	32	a	..	.473..	..	15
noble	..	.457..	..	31	Scot	..	.474..	..	14
Scots	..	.458..	..	30	of	..	.475..	..	13
that	..	.459..	..	29	them	..	.476..	..	12
are	..	.460..	..	28	No	..	.477..	..	11
your	..	.461..	..	27	if	..	.478..	..	10
prisoners	..	.462..	..	26	a	..	.479..	..	9
Ile	..	.463..	..	25	Scot	..	.480..	..	8
keep	..	.464..	..	24	would	..	.481..	..	7
them	..	.465..	..	23	save	..	.482..	..	6
all	..	.466..	..	22	his	..	.483..	..	5
By	..	.467..	..	21	soul,	..	.484..	..	4
heaven	..	.468..	..	20	he	..	.485..	..	3
he	..	.469..	..	19	shall	..	.486..	..	2
shall	..	.470..	..	18	not.	..	.487..	..	1
not	..	.471..	..	17					

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